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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY MAJ. E. MURVILL SMITH, M.B.E.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

1.—ARMOUR CAR COMPANY.

Parade at Corps Headquarters on
Monday, 10th May, 1926, at 5.30 p.m.
Drivers under Corpl. J. V. Ramsay.
The following N.C.O.'s are requested
to attend for special Machine Gun In-
struction under C.S.M. J. E. Hancock:
Sergt. Groves, Sergt. Edwards, Lieut.
Corpl. Henderson, Lieut. Corpl. Curwood,
Corpl. Wadsworth, Corpl. Spradbery, Lieut.
Corpl. Farmer, Lieut. Corpl. Ho Leung.

Other Ranks parade under C.Q.M.S.
A. E. Kew.
Field Day: It is proposed to hold a
Field Day on Sunday, 30th May. Mem-
bers of the Armour Car Company are
requested to keep this date free in order
to make the parade a success. It is in-
tended that every member who has at-
tended sufficient instruction classes dur-
ing the month shall have an opportunity
to fire.

2.—INFANTRY COMPANY.

Musketry Part I. will be fired on
Sunday, 9th May, 1926, by all those who
have not yet fired or passed. Failure to
fire Part I. involves inefficiency and this
is the last opportunity for members of
the Infantry Company to fire this Course.

No. 4 Platoon, and Kowloon residents,
from No. 1, 2 and 3 will fire at Stone-
cutters Range under 2/Lieut. R. R.
Davies, M.C. M.M.

Launch leaves Murray Pier at 9 a.m.
and calls at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.
Hongkong residents of 1, 2, and 3
Platoons will fire at Peak Range under
2/Lieut. E. J. P. Mitchell. All those
living on the Peak to be on the range at
9 a.m. and others to catch 9 a.m. tram
up.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles,
bayonets, belts and pouches must be
taken.

Arms: To be drawn from Corps Head-
quarters on Friday, 7th May, 1926, be-
tween 9 a.m. and noon, or 2 and 4 p.m.,
or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 8th
May, 1926, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

King's Birthday Parade: Practice
parades will be held at Corps Head-
quarters at dates and times as hereunder:—
Date. Time. Dress.
Friday, 14th May 5.30 p.m. Muffi belt
and sidearms.
21st May 5.30 p.m. do.
28th May 5.30 p.m. do.
Wednesday, 2nd June 5.30 p.m. Uniform de-
tails later.

It is hoped that everyone will attend
these parades to ensure a smart turn out
by the Company on the 3rd June, 1926.

3.—SCOTTISH COMPANY.

Musketry Course Part I. will be fired
at Peak Range at 9 a.m. on Sunday, 18th
May, 1926, by all members of Nos. 5, 6
and 7 Platoons who have not yet fired or
passed. Failure to fire Part I. involves
inefficiency and this is the last opportu-
nity for member of the Scottish Company
to fire this Course.

All those living on the Peak to be on
the Peak Range at 9 a.m. and others to
catch a tram not later than the 9 a.m.
tram to the Peak, under 2/Lieut. A. K.
Mackenzie.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles,
bayonets, belts and pouches must be
taken.

Arms: Will be detailed later.

4.—STRENGTH.

The following is taken on the strength
on 3rd May, 1926, and posted to Mounted
Infantry Company.

No. 1045 Pte. F. T. Orr.

5.—REVERSION.

No. 904 C.Q.M.S. E. S. Green, Infantry
Company, reverts to the ranks at his own
request, as from 5th May, 1926.

6.—TRANSFERS.

No. 904 Pte. S. E. Green, Infantry
Company is permitted to transfer to the
Reserve Company, as from 5th May, 1926.
No. 619 Bugler T. L. Thorn is trans-
ferred from Rifle and Drum Band to No.
2 Platoon, No. 6 Section, as from 1st
May, 1926.

7.—APPOINTMENT.

No. 752 Pte. F. G. L. Wheeler, No. 3
Platoon, is appointed Lance-Corporal, as
from 5th May, 1926.

8.—LEAVE.

The following are granted leave of
absence from the Corps:—
No. 651 Pte. H. K. Prosser, No. 1 Pla-
toon, from 1st May, 1926, to 31st
January, 1927.

No. 249 Pte. S. Hope, No. 5 Platoon,
from 1st June, 1926, to 28th Febru-
ary, 1927.

No. 672 Pte. B. Wylie, Res. Scot. Sec.,
from 25th May, 1926, to 31st Decem-
ber, 1926.

G. E. SWINTON, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1926.

NOTICE.

SMOKING CONCERT AND PRESENTATION
OF PRIZES.

At 9 a.m. on Friday, 7th May, 1926.
It is hoped that there will be a good
attendance and that all prize winners
will make a point of being present and
wear uniform with medals and decora-
tions.
Tickets \$2.00 each (including refresh-
ments) are obtainable at Volunteer Head-
quarters.

BANKING IN CHINA.

PROGRESS OF THE WESTERN SYSTEM.

The Banking Supplement of *The Finan-
cial Times* contains an interesting article
on the outlook in China, the writer of
which takes the optimistic view that for
all the storm and stress of present condi-
tions trade must continue, and this for
the reasons that 85 per cent. of the Chi-
nese people are both docile and indus-
trious and that the disturbed area forms
only a small part of the great country.
The following extract relates to banking
progress and to the task of reorganisation
which is coming.

"Although banking has not been free
from the evil effects due to the disturbed
condition of the country, the stability of
the European financial institutions which
have organised branches throughout
China, measured by their graduated, if
slow, progress, is unquestioned. As in
India, China has realised the expediency
of the Western banking system in its ap-
plication to trade and to the furtherance
of trading enterprise, private as well as
public. Where 80 years back the average
profit-earning Chinese tradesman hoarded
his savings, concealing them often in the
walls of his house, or burying them in his
garden or in the bed of a small river, to-
day he entrusts his money without hesita-
tion to the local bank, and to a British-
controlled bank for preference. The
American-controlled money houses stand
little chance, even in the present troubled
times, with those whose central control
is in London, and the same remark ap-
plies to those controlled from Tokyo,
Paris, Milan, Oslo and Stockholm.

There are now in existence, although
modern ideas of banking are but a genera-
tion old—say, 30 years—to the Chinaman,
about 125 banks, both Chinese and West-
ern, scattered throughout Northern and
Southern China, with about 400 branches.
Since 1921 more than 60 new banks have
been registered—mostly, of course,
branches of prominent institutions. The
China Trading Bank continues to report a
progress hardly to be expected in the
present chaotic political conditions of the
country, and the same slow but steady
advance in national and international
operations may be recorded about the
Bank of China, which, with a capitalisa-
tion equal to about £12,000,000, possesses
100 branches in the various regions, and
also about the Bank of Communications,
with its 70 branches and a capital equal
to £3,000,000, the function of this organisa-
tion being connected mainly with the rail-
ways and telegraph services. There are
also the Sino-Japanese, the Sino-Italian,
the Sino-French, the Sino-Scandinavian
and the Sino-American Banks, all of them
sound and progressive trading houses, the
Sino-American—a keen competitor with
the British banking houses—having a
capital of £2,000,000, half of which is
paid up.

MALEVOLENT PROPAGANDA.

Much adverse criticism has been directed
against the Consortium, a group of bank-
ers made up of British, American, French
and Japanese elements. Such criticism
emanates from several anti-foreign sources
in which must, it seems, be included the
Peking Bankers' Association, founded by
several of the leading Chinese national
banking houses for the promotion of
Chinese international trade in Far Eastern
countries.

The truth about the Consortium is that,
pending the settlement of affairs in Europe,
it holds a watching brief for the Western
world, in the interests of China herself,
and general international trade and world
policy. With their hands freed from the
task of bringing about a settlement in
Europe, Britain, America, France and
Japan will set about the reorganisation
of China in the only effective way which
shall enable that congeries of nations—
namely, Northern China, Southern China
and Middle China—to align itself with the
rest of the civilised nations of the world
on a basis of international comity. Until
that condition is brought about the pre-
sent political chaos of China will daily
grow more chaotic, while its industrial
and general trading progress and develop-
ment will remain at about one-fifth, or
even less, of the country's true potential.
The action of the Powers is in the right
logic of existing world conditions, and it
has to be remembered that China herself
has, through her most enlightened spokes-
men past and present, asked to be allowed
to enter into the comity of Western
countries, as a result of the tragic episode
of 1900—the Boxer Rebellion—when she
made her last disastrous stand for that
traditional policy of isolation as against
the rest of the world which had marked
her history for five thousand years. Un-
fortunately the modern young Chinese
only regard the Consortium as a device
for mortgaging China to foreigners.

(Continued on next column.)

SCENE IN A HESWALL HOTEL.

ASSAULT ON RETIRED BRIGADIER- GENERAL.

A retired Brigadier-General, a D.S.O.,
and ex-champion heavyweight boxer of
the British Army, figured as complainant
in an amusing case heard before Mr.
Joseph Pemberton at the Neston Petty
Sessions, when Albert Pain was summa-
oned by Brigadier-General C. A. H. McLean
for assault. Both parties occupied
bungalows in the same field at Broad-
lane, Heswall.

Mr. Joseph Roberts (Birkenhead) ap-
peared for the general.
It was stated that Pain entered the
smoke room of the Black Horse Hotel,
Heswall, where the general was reading
a newspaper, and struck him a blow on
the face, afterwards throwing a bundle
of clothing at him and using abusive
language, which, it was said, could be
heard "all over the hotel."

WORKED FOR THE GENERAL.

Pain, who is an old naval pensioner,
had been employed by the general to
do his house work. The parties fell out
in the early part of the year, and there
were subsequent discussions regarding
wages. A County Court action, it is
said, was pending.

Mr. Roberts explained that the cloth-
ing thrown at the general was a suit
which had been given to Pain by the
complainant.

Criticising the suit of clothes in ques-
tion, Pain said, "You'd freeze in the
tropics in them if you didn't have some-
thing underneath them. I took them
to give to someone else. He is six-foot-
two and I am five-foot-five. 'What is the
good of the suit to me? I didn't call
him any names, only a 'dirty skunk.'"

Chairman: That is bad enough isn't
it?
Pain was ordered to pay a fine of 10s.
and two guineas costs. He left the
court saying, "I think it is a shame—an
absolute shame!"

When she failed, as the event proved,
she decided to "Westernise" herself, with
the explicit intention of playing an inter-
national rôle in the world, with all its
corresponding rights and obligations, simi-
lar to that which Japan has now enacted
for more than half a century.

The soundest and most authoritative
views expressed by those who have had
long experience in China unite in declar-
ing that the so-called "predominant in-
fluence" of Soviet Russia in Peking is
the extravagantly over-rated, for Peking is
the conservative stronghold of truly conserva-
tive Northern China. Southern China
lends itself, as it always did, more readily
to the rebel and the would-be reformers
and "Napoleons." Yet Southern China,
apart from a handful of student-vision-
aries, who have received the barest rudiments
of a Western education at European
and American Universities, is far more
hostile to Communistic ideas than it is to
European traders, and although in the
summer of 1924 the Sun Yat Sen party
signed a treaty with Soviet Russia, that
document has remained a dead letter.
The immediate peril to China lies in the
fact that the peasants stand quite outside the
political life of the country—a fact which
might make it possible in China, as in
Russia, for a small subversive clique, backed
by an army, to get control of the country
in spite of the conservative traditions and
instincts of the great mass of the
people.

With the gradual resettling of Europe,
the settling of the affairs of China will
provide for her own leaders and for those
of Europe and America one of the most
complex but at the same time one of the
most fascinating problems which can com-
mend itself to constructive statesmanship.
In no enlightened capital of the world
to-day is any doubt entertained that the
coming reorganisation of China must con-
tribute one of the most glorious pages to
the vast book of human story.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

RUGBY SEASON CLOSED.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 31st.

The Scottish Rugby season has closed,
and the Champions for the year are again
Glasgow Academicals, with an unbeaten
record and a score of 805 points against
50. They finished with a win over West
of Scotland. Kelso, the Championship
runners-up, also completed their card with
a victory, Jedforest being the victims.
There only remains the seven-a-side
tournaments in Edinburgh and Glasgow
which have now become very popular.
The idea originated on the Borders, but
has now been adopted by the cities.
Among the few club engagements, was
one between Heriot's and Stewarts,
Heriot's having an astonishing victory.
They had fallen from grace of late, but
finished with a magnificent performance.
Glasgow Acad., 33; W. of Scotland, 0.
Stewarts' C. (F.P.), 5; Heriot's (F.P.),
21.

Institution (F.P.), 5; Hawick, 23.
Royal H. Sch. (F.P.), 4; Gala, 10.
Jedforest, 3; Kelso, 11.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS.

	P	W	L	D
Glasgow Academicals	19	19	0	0
Kelso	15	13	2	1
Warrington	20	14	4	2
Hawick	22	17	5	0
Glasgow H.S. (F.P.)	19	14	5	0
Stewart's Coll. (F.P.)	18	11	5	2
West of Scotland	16	10	5	0
Edin. Academicals	16	8	5	1
Greenock Wanderers	12	8	5	1
Heriot's (F.P.)	21	15	6	0
Institution (F.P.)	17	9	8	0
Edinburgh University	15	7	7	1
Hillhead High School	17	4	12	1
Kelvinside Acad.	17	2	14	1
Glasgow University	15	1	14	0
Royal H.S. (F.P.)	18	2	15	1

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

The best achievement of the week was
Motherwell's defeat of the leaders and
prospective champions. It was an un-
looked for reverse to Celtic, who had not
lost a game since February 10th. Air-
drieonians took advantage of Celtic's
lapse, and by defeating Hibernians raised
their points total to 46, or two behind the
leaders. Celtic, however, have a couple
of games in hand, and are accordingly
relatively 5 points ahead of their chal-
lengers, who with only four games remain-
ing have little prospect of overtaking
Celtic, short of a complete and altogether
improbable breakdown on the latter's part.
Heart of Midlothian at home dropped a
point to Dundee, and are now likely to be
beaten for runners-up position by Air-
drieonians and may even be overtaken by
St. Mirren. Dundee United made good
progress in their endeavour to escape
relegation, and Queen's Park are compara-
tively safe. St. Johnstone, however, by
drawing at home are in a precarious posi-
tion, and at the moment everything points
to them accompanying Clydebank down-
stairs. Dunfermline Athletic seem safe
for promotion from the Second Division.

Heart of Midlothian, 2; Dundee, 2.
Airdrieonians, 5; Hibernians, 1.
Dundee United, 5; Clydebank, 0.
Motherwell, 2; Celtic, 1.
Partick Thistle, 3; Morton, 2.
Queen's Park, 2; Kilmarnock, 2.
Raith Rovers, 1; Falkirk, 4.
Rangers, 0; Aberdeen, 1.
St. Johnstone, 1; Hamilton Acad., 1.
St. Mirren, 3; Cowdenbeath, 1.
St. Mirren, 3; Rangers, 2.
Celtic, 4; St. Johnstone, 1.

During a strike I have seen Glasgow
(usually a most God-forsaken place)
rival Athens in beauty.—Sir William
Arbuthnot.

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ELECTRICITY offers the most flexible and trouble-free method of using energy for all purposes in the Home, Business or Factory.

Its Service is completely free from the waste and labour associated with the direct use of combustibles.

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Showroom: 62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Telephone No. K677.

COMPANY MEETING.
CHINESE ESTATES, LIMITED.
SATISFACTORY REPORT
PRESENTED.

The third ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Chinese Estates, Ltd., was held at the China Buildings (3th floor) yesterday at noon.

Mr. Li Yau Tsun (Chairman) presided and reviewed the activities of the last year in a speech delivered in Chinese.

The directors and shareholders present were the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotevall, Messrs. Foo Fik Pang, Fung Ping Shan, Chan Pik Chun, Tang Chi Ngong, Chau Yu Teng, Lei Shiu Yun and Li Ka Shu.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

A translation of the Chairman's speech is as follows:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the stipulated time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. The net profit for the year under review, after providing for reserve for depreciation on China Buildings and for bad and doubtful debts, is \$173,362.06, to which should be added the balance at Profit and Loss Account brought forward from 1924 of \$160,370.53, making a total of \$333,732.61 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this amount a sum of \$4,500 has to be deducted for directors' fees; and your directors, after careful consideration, recommend that the balance, \$329,232.61, should be carried forward to new Profit and Loss Account.

It is a matter of gratification that in spite of the unfavourable trade conditions which prevailed in the Colony during the greater part of the year, we are able to place before you this satisfactory account. Your directors consider that in the best interests of the Company, no dividend should be declared, as the company may at any moment be called upon to pay loans amounting to \$840,000. These loans were contracted in 1922 and 1923 for the purpose of enabling the company to complete China Buildings without having recourse to further calls on the shares, and the accounts now before you prove that the action of your directors was justified. Although no request has been received for the repayment of the loans in question, your directors deem it prudent and advisable to create a reserve out of the profits for the purpose of paying off or at least reducing the loan, when and if we are called upon to do so.

The shareholders have recently had a quite satisfactory return on their capital in the shape of bonus shares, and a distribution of \$25 on every share held by them, and these benefits were equivalent to an appreciation of the value of their original holdings by about 45 per cent. The distribution of \$25 on each share was made simultaneously with a call of \$25 per share upon all the shareholders holding shares on which only \$75 each had been paid at the time. The distributions in question were made when the company which was originally a private limited company, was converted into a public limited company at the end of 1925. As a preliminary step to the conversion Messrs. Low, Bingham and Matthews were called in as independent accountants to carry out an investigation into, and to report on, the financial position of the company; and in a letter dated May 20th, 1925, this firm reported that the intrinsic value of each share of the company at April 30th, 1925 (then \$71.66 paid up) was approximately \$128.40, thus showing an increase on each share of \$56.73; the percentage of appreciation of the paid-up capital being 79.16 per cent. on that date.

Mr. Li Wing Kwong has relinquished his seat on the board, and the two seats reserved for the People's Saving Corporation, Ltd., under our original Articles of Association, have also lapsed owing to the voluntary liquidation of that company. Your directors do not recommend that, at least for the present, these three vacancies be filled.

Mr. Li Tung, the auditor, retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election for the ensuing year.

I have now much pleasure in proposing that the report and accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1925, be adopted. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions the shareholders may wish to ask.

The adoption of the report and accounts was carried.

Replying to a question by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong as to whether it was proposed to pay back all the loans before a dividend would be declared, the CHAIRMAN said this would depend upon the results obtained during the current year.

OBSTRUCTION CASES.

A SERIES OF FINES AT KOWLOON COURT.

Twelve Chinese (including one woman) appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, charged with obstruction on public streets in different parts of Kowloon. Small fines were inflicted in each instance, with the exception of a fine of \$10.

This was inflicted on a Chinese, who at the previous hearing, had applied for a remand in order to call witnesses to prove an allegation against the policeman, who had preferred the charge. At yesterday's hearing, the accused said he "could not recognise the policeman."

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill reserved judgment, at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, in the case in which a Chinese bus driver is charged with reckless driving and with not having the brakes of the bus in working order. Defendant, in the witness box yesterday, pleaded that on the day in question the wet state of the road caused the bus to skid, thereby injuring some ricksha coolies, one of whom had suddenly run in front of the bus with his ricksha.

CAN CHINA SURVIVE?

A MISSIONARY VIEW.

The April issue of the *Congregational Quarterly* contains an article entitled "Can China Survive?" by the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, M.A. Mr. Chirgwin knows the country and the people intimately, and he believes thoroughly in the soundness and reliability of the Chinese character. He declares that most missionaries are definitely optimistic, indeed, "incurably hopeful," about China's future. There is now a native Christian Church, and it is exerting an influence altogether disproportionate to its numbers. For example, while among the people generally only 5 per cent. of the men and 2 per cent. of the women can read and write, among the members of that Christian Church the proportion is 60 per cent. of the men and 40 per cent. of the women; and China has always attached immense importance and value to education.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Mar 6th, 1926.
Banking Bank	\$1,110 sel.
Do. London	\$125 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$200 nom.
Do.	\$215 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$23 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$25 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$25 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.50 buy.
North China Insurance	\$1.145 buy.
Union Insurance	\$2.24 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$3.74 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$1.70 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$3.51 buy.
Douglases	\$28 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$26 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	\$4 sel.
Indo-China (Fret)	\$36 nom.
Do. (old)	\$46 nom.
Shall Transport	\$7.6 nom.
Star Ferries	\$3.1 buy.
Waterboats	\$16 nom.
Oriental Navigations	\$25 sel.
China Sugars	\$35 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$35 buy.
Benguet	\$14 buy.
Kwai Ming Ad.	\$24 buy.
Langkat (combined)	\$12 buy.
Lo. (single)	\$12 buy.
Shanghai Exploitation	\$12 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$7 nom.
Banks	\$5 nom.
Tonghai Mines	\$6 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$9 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$128 buy, 129/129 1/2 sel.
Hongkong	\$128 buy.
New Engineering	\$128 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$128 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$114 buy, 11 sel. & sel.
Hongkong Lands	\$63 sel.
Hongkong Realty (a.p.)	\$5 nom.
H.K. Territorials (a.p.)	\$5 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$15 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$15 nom.
Kwai Lands	\$10.35 buy.
Ewo Cottons	\$10.35 buy.
Oriental	\$10.35 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$10.35 buy.
Do. (new)	\$10.35 buy.
Amalgamated	\$11.1 nom.
Canton Loan	\$7.5 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$15.5 nom.
Do. (old)	\$15.5 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15.5 nom.
China Bonds	\$15.5 buy.
China Loans (combined)	\$15.5 buy.
Lo. (old)	\$15.5 sel.
Lo. (new)	\$15.5 sel.
China Providents	\$5.20 buy.
Constructions	\$2.2 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$20 nom.
Der A. Wing (Lp.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$204 buy.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$25 sel. nom.
H.K. Hope (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$10 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24.60 nom.
Law Crawford	\$104 sel.
Mackintosh	\$21 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	\$17 buy.
Do. (new)	\$17 buy.
Sincores	\$11 nom.
Taxis	\$20 nom.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Waters (old)	\$124 buy.
Wai Fong	\$10 nom.
Singapore Traction	\$8 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom—nominal.

QUEEN'S
SUPER
CINEMAS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

METRO-GOLDWYN

PRESENTS

AILEEN PRINGLE AND JOHN GILBERT

IN

"HIS HOUR"

STORY AND PRODUCTION

BY

ELINOR GLYN

AUTHOR OF

"THREE WEEKS" AND "SIX DAYS."

THE STAR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 5.30

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

IN

"THE SEVENTH DAY"

A DEEP SEA ROMANCE.

AT 9.15

THE MOSCOW STATE BALLET

PRESENTS

"LES SILPHYDES"

A CLASSICAL BALLET.

TO-MORROW At 9.15

A HOLIDAY IN SEVILLE

A SPANISH BALLET

ADAPTED FROM

"DON QUIXOTE"

POPULAR PRICES:—\$3, \$2 and \$1.

BOOKING AT THE STAR AND MOUTRIE'S.

THE WORLD

TO-DAY At 5.15 & 9.15

MAJORIE DAW

IN

"GAMBLING WIVES."

RUBBER SHARES.

MARKET FIRMER.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received cabled advice from Singapore that rubber is now quoted at 84 cents a lb. and that the market is much firmer.

The following dividends have been announced:—

Amalgamated Malays, 10 per cent. interim.

Ayer Panas, 20 per cent. final.

The latest share quotations are:—

Allenby's Straits \$3.30

Alor Gajahs 2.50

Amalgamated Malays 4.75

Ayer Moleks 2.90

Ayer Panas 14.75

Balgownie's 4.50

Bassett's 1.50

Brogas 1.25

Bukit Jelutongs 1.40

Bukit Katils 10.50

Changkat Serdangs 2.75

Connemaras 3.00

Glencalies 11.00

Indragiris 1.95

Jerams 2.85

Jinabs 4.70

Kedaps 19.40

Kempas 4.00

Kunla Sidins 4.40

Lunas 3.50

Malaka Pindas 4.90

Malakoffs 0.95

Mandal Tekongs 15.25

Mayfields 0.85

Montakabs 5.10

New Serendabs 15.00

Pajams 1.40

Punggors 4.00

Sandycrofts 3.20

Sandais 4.30

Sungel Bagans 24.00

Tampahs 1.40

Tambalaks 15.25

Teluk Ansons 2.95

United Malaccas 5.00

Utan Simpans 5.00

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

With effect from April 6th, Commander L. W. Whitehorn has been lent for duty with the Royal Australian Navy. This young officer—he will not be 34 until May—last served afloat in command of the gunboat *Cockchafer* in the Chinese rivers, and received early promotion last year for his firmness shown on the occasion of the murder at Wan Hsien of Mr. Hawley, an American citizen. As a lieutenant, he served in the monitor *Terror*, in the Dover Patrol, and in 1918 took command of the destroyer *Morquillo*.

No fewer than ten ships of the Navy commanded by post captains are to receive new commanding officers this month. Cruisers affected include the *Caledon*, in the Atlantic Fleet, to which Captain M. B. Birckett, D.S.O., has been appointed; on his return from China in the *Calliope*; and the *Despatch*, which Captain D. B. Le Motte, formerly Senior Officer in the Danube, will command.

With effect from April 7th, Commander E. W. W. Ling, late Fleet Gunner Officer in the Atlantic flag ship *Revenge*, has been appointed to the *Hawkins*, flagship in China. Commander Ling, who was promoted in December, 1920, was afterwards nominated as executive officer of Devonport Gunnery School. He was afloat all through the war as gunnery officer of the *Boxburgh*, *Hibernia*, and *Agamemnon*.

The post of Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir Rudolf Bentinck, Commanding the Reserve Fleet, on board the *Centurion*, at Portsmouth, has been given to Lieutenant Lord Louis Mountbatten, younger son of the late Marquess of Milford Haven. He was A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during the tour in India and Japan.

SUMMER HALF HOSE.



Our new assortment of light weight Socks in plain colours and fancy designs offer ample scope for expressing your individual taste.

Prices ranging from \$1.00 per pair.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS. & Co. Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD



We can supply all the Ice likely to be required this Summer.

Pass books on application.

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NEW COVERS AND CURTAINS.

DO NOT FAIL TO INSPECT WHITEAWAY'S WONDERFUL STOCK OF CRETONNES AND CURTAININGS OVER 30,000 YARDS NEW GOODS.



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ALL ORDERS TAKEN IN STRICT ROTATION.

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HONGKONG.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

TWO HOURS' HARD WORK.

The Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association met under the Presidency of the Rev. J. Horace Johnston and sat for two hours, but, even so, were unable to get through the Agenda, although care was taken not to waste any time.

In connection with the Treasurer's Report it was announced that eight new members had been enrolled during the month.

Considering the amount of time and labour devoted by the Committee to the interests of the Kowloon residents—British, Portuguese and Chinese alike—and the undoubted benefits which the Committee's efforts have secured for them, it is a shame, writes the Hon. Secretary, that there should remain so many who are content to enjoy these benefits but are too lazy to enrol themselves in the Association. The influence of the Association, strong as it is, might be increased if its membership constituted a still greater proportion of the population of Kowloon. This is particularly true when any question has to be referred to the members and action taken in accordance with their votes. Such a question is being sent down to the members this week-end.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

The Government has announced its intention to allow the Rents Ordinance to die a natural death on June 30th. The Kowloon Residents' Association Committee feel it their duty to advise their constituency of this fact, and are submitting to them a number of questions so as to ascertain how the expiry of the Ordinance is likely to affect them, and what action, if any, they would like the Committee to take. The alternative action suggested is, either to appeal for the continued operation of the Ordinance, or to press for the institution of a "Fair Rents Board" when the Ordinance lapses. Schedules with these questions will be distributed to all active members. Prospective members, who may wish to have a voice in the matter, should apply for forms at once to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. L. Parren, 25, Humphreys Buildings). The returns are wanted by Wednesday afternoon.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Captain T. T. Laurence was convener of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the working of the Telephone System, with a view to discovering the reason of the alleged inefficiency of the service which is the subject of frequent complaint by subscribers. He reported that the Manager had courteously received a small deputation and had personally conducted them through the Hongkong and Kowloon exchanges, and from him and others full information had been obtained.

The Committee considered the report with care and believe they have found exactly where the trouble centres, and they are now in communication with the Company with the object of confirming their finding and eliciting assurances that the new policy of the Company and the developments contemplated are such that a more efficient service may be put in operation at the earliest possible date.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The Playgrounds Sub-Committee reported that the plans for the extension of the Chatham Road Playgrounds were progressing as favourably as could be expected in these hard times.

The same Sub-Committee had been requested to find a suitable site for a permanent recreation ground for Kowloon youths who belong to no organised club, to take the place of the plot beside the Diocesan Girls' School, which, like the rest of the King's Park, will soon cease to be open to the public.

Having heard their report and recommendation, it was moved by Mr. J. M. Alves and seconded by Mr. Wong Kwong Tin that the Government be asked to procure as a public recreation ground the piece of vacant land bounded on the North by Argyle St. and on the East by the Railway.

BUS TRAFFIC.

On the question of the diversion of some of the bus traffic from Nathan Road to other streets, a provisional statement was made by Mr. E. Cock, who very kindly volunteered, although leaving the Colony the following day, to send a more carefully worked out scheme from one of his ports of call. One object which the Committee hope to attain is, by some means or other, to save the magnificent avenue of trees in Nathan Road from destruction.

A considerable amount of business was left over to an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, next week.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO "HERMES" OFFICER.

LIEUT. T. L. G. BRYAN DROWNED.

Lieut. T. L. G. Bryan, Royal Marines, met with a fatal accident off Calafra, Malta, while piloting a Fairey 3 D machine, on March 30th. Lieut. Bryan, who was strapped in the machine, was drowned while trying to effect a landing on the aircraft carrier *Hermes*, on which he was recently stationed at Hongkong.

NEARLY STRANGLED.

ACCOUNTANT'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

SEQUEL TO CHINA RESTAURANT ROBBERY.

TWO MEN SENT FOR TRIAL.

On the 14th of last month the accountant of the South China Restaurant was asleep in his office on the 7th floor of the China Building when he was suddenly awakened by a cord being gradually pulled tight around his neck. He immediately sprang from his bed and grappled with his assailant who was accompanied by a *fokis* of the restaurant. It is alleged that these two men intended to loot the safe in the accountant's room, after securing the keys which he kept around his body.

As the result of the accountant's prompt action, both men were arrested, and yesterday afternoon they appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy, charged with "attempted robbery with violence."

The men apparently made their way into the accountant's room at four o'clock in the morning, and the accountant, in the witness-box, gave a vivid description of what happened after he awakened.

ACCOUNTANT'S STORY.

He felt a cord being tightened around his neck and very naturally immediately jumped out of bed. He recognised the first defendant as his assailant. He pushed him toward the safe and held him there with his right hand. Then he saw another man, whom he recognised as one of his *fokis* in the room sitting on a stool. This man had a knife, but seeing that witness had secured his companion he tried to escape. The accountant, however, still holding the first man, grabbed at the second intruder's clothes and tore a piece of cloth away.

The second man succeeded in getting out of the window, but the accountant's cries for assistance soon brought other *fokis* to the scene and when they went down to the basement they found the second defendant lying there, and he also was arrested.

Medical evidence showed that the accountant, when seen by a doctor, had a red mark around his neck which was consistent with a mark that would be made by a tight cord.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS.

When charged, the first defendant said that his companion asked him to go to the accountant's room and open the safe, and get the money.

From the dock, he declared that his fellow-prisoner had told him that it was quite easy for him to make a fortune if he wished. Prisoner then went on to describe how, after a meal at a restaurant, he and his companion proceeded to the accountant's room and attempted to commit robbery.

The second prisoner, when charged, said he had asked the first defendant to come with him to the restaurant and get the money.

His Worship committed both men for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

AN EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE.

ORDNANCE CLERK CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF CHEMICALS.

FURTHER CHARGES PENDING.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mohamed Rajab Salleh, a clerk in the Ordnance Department, living at No. 11, Heald Street, appeared on remand charged with having in his possession an explosive substance, sulphate of arsenic and potassium chlorate, on April 23rd, and 27th.

Mr. A. el Arculli was for the defence. Detective-Inspector T. Murphy applied for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the case, when, he stated, Mr. T. H. King would appear for the prosecution. Inspector Murphy added that the result of the analysis of the chemicals had now been ascertained and that further charges would be made against defendant under the Pharmacy Ordinance, and possibly under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

His Worship fixed the hearing of the case for the afternoon of Friday, May 14th. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$2,000 cash.

METER READER'S THEFT.

STEALS LADY'S GOLD WATCH.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. H. B. Nicholl, a meter reader of the China Light and Power Company was charged with the larceny of an 18-carat gold watch from No. 23, Carnarvon Road, the residence of Mrs. Webb.

Evidence given showed that the man went to the house to read the meter and was given a chair to stand on as the meter was a considerable height above the door. Mrs. Webb left the man alone and went into the kitchen, but becoming suspicious of the man's actions she visited her bed-room, and there made the discovery that her watch, which had been lying on her dressing table had disappeared.

The meter reader had already left the house, and Mrs. Webb at once made a report to the police, and the watch was recovered from a pawnshop, where it had been pledged for \$5.

When charged yesterday the reader admitted the theft, and His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour, and further ordered him to pay Mrs. Webb \$5 or undergo three weeks' imprisonment in addition.

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FRESH FRENCH CHEESES.

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COME EARLY.
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EXPERT TUNING SERVICE.

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Chater Road.

THE SPANISH AVIATORS.

NOT ARRIVED YET.

Captains Gallarza and Loriga, the Spanish Aviators who are engaged on a flight from Madrid to Manila, did not, as was expected, arrive in Hongkong yesterday. They may come to-day.

The British naval officer and two mechanics who went to Manila to assist in repairing Captain Gallarza's machine have returned, and have reported that the machine is now fit for flying.

Captain Loriga's machine, was badly damaged when it came down at Tinak, there have and doubt is expressed whether repairs can be effected to enable the resumption of the flight.

PLAN FOR RECEPTION IN MANILA.

The Manila Bulletin has the following regarding the plans made for the reception of the Spanish aviators in Manila by army planes:—

Three United States army planes, equipped with wireless, left Camp Nichols on April 25th for Aparri, where they will await the arrival of Captains Loriga and Gallarza, the Spanish Madrid-to-Manila fliers.

The planes are of the latest type in use by the aviation corps in the Philippines. They are piloted by First Lieut. Paul L. Williams, Corregidor; First Lieut. Stanley M. Unstead, Corregidor, and First Lieut. Harry M. Mills, Camp Stotsenburg.

The three American fliers will escort the Spanish aviators from Aparri to Camp Nichols. The American and Spanish fliers will come down over the Cagayan Valley, Isabela province; Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya province; Balete Pass, Nueva Vizcaya province; San Jose, Nueva Vizcaya province, and Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. It is understood that twelve planes from Camp Stotsenburg will accompany the fliers from there to Camp Nichols.

The arrival of Captains Loriga and Gallarza in Manila is indefinite.

CONNAUGHT ROAD ROBBERY.

TWO MORE ARRESTS MADE.

Further details were available yesterday regarding the haul made by the gang of armed robbers at 35, Connaught Road West, in the early hours of Wednesday morning, as reported in yesterday's issue. The amount stolen was first given at \$2,500 (\$230 from the Chit Fat Chan shop on the first floor, and \$1,900 from the Man Chung Tai medicine shop on the ground floor). It now appears that no less than \$2,041, in money or value, was taken from the first floor, and a coolie also was robbed of \$137. The total value of the haul amounts to \$4,078.

The various Chinese promissory notes reported to have been stolen from the safes of the medicine shop on the ground floor, have been found. The robbers dropped them before leaving the premises.

The police have now made four arrests in connection with the case. In addition (Continued at foot of next Column.)

OBITUARY.

MR. A. REID, OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Mr. A. Reid, Acting Assistant Accountant of the Police Department, Hongkong, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital last night, after a very brief illness.

The late Mr. Reid, became indisposed on Monday, and went to hospital. It appears that early yesterday evening he suffered a relapse and passed away a few minutes after nine o'clock.

Mr. Reid joined the Hongkong Police Force shortly before the war, and shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, he went Home with the first draft of members of the Hongkong Police, joined the Black Watch and proceeded to France where he saw considerable service, participating in many actions in various sectors. During his service he had the misfortune to suffer the loss of a leg.

Shortly after the conclusion of hostilities, the late Mr. Reid returned to Hongkong, arriving here about 1919. He was then appointed Secretary, Police Department, which office he held until about a month ago when he was made acting Assistant Accountant, when Mr. A. J. C. Taylor (the Accountant) went on leave.

In 1923, Mr. Reid, who was a native of Dundee, went Home on leave, and during that time was married, his wife being a native of Forfar. He returned in 1924 accompanied by Mrs. Reid, who is at present in Hongkong, with her two little girls.

The late Mr. Reid was a very popular member of the Hongkong Police Recreation Club. He was a keen bowler and was a regular player. He was a member of the Police team which won the 2nd Division Shield of the Bowls League last season. Mr. Reid was also a very enthusiastic follower of football, and prior to losing his leg played regularly for the Hongkong Police eleven in the outside right position. Since last year he had been Secretary of the football team.

Deceased has a brother (Mr. David Reid) in the Dundee Police Force, who has won fame as a sprinter in Scotland. Deceased had formed many friendships among members of the Police Force here and his death will be much regretted by all who knew him.

The funeral, it is understood, will take place this afternoon, and there will be a large and representative attendance of members of the Force present.

The servant boy is to appear before the Magistrate this morning. The wounded man is still in a critical condition in hospital.

WU PEI FU AND CANTON. FEARS OF AN INVASION. TROOPS RUSHED TO NORTHERN KWANGTUNG BORDER.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

General Tang Seng Chi, the pro-Kuomintang militarist of Hunan, has withdrawn his troops to Hengchow according to reports reaching Canton.

General Tang's agents in the Southern Capital have been making urgent requests for reinforcements against the "anti-lies" in Hunan but so far these have passed more or less unheeded. General Tang's troops are now facing hostile forces not only from Hupoh but also from Kiangsi. These forces have been instructed first to prevent Hunan from adopting Bolshevism and then to restore Kwangtung to the mass of Cantonese.

To guard against Marshal Wu Pei Fu's attempt to bring Kwangtung within his sphere of influence, the Kuomintang is rushing troops to the Kwangtung northern border, but there will be no invasion of Hunan before May 15th when the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang hold their semi-annual conference.

No regular trains have been running on the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, since May 1st, owing to the frequent commandeering of rolling stock for military transportation. The line carries troops to the north as far as Shikwan, some 140 miles from Canton.

THE COOLIE FIGHTS.

The total casualties in the recent fights between the Canton ricksha coolies are estimated at 30 killed and 200 wounded. No official figures are available. The trouble, as is known, started last Saturday night. There was another fight on May 3rd and 4th. By May 5th all was calm again.

QUICK WORK.

Ferry No. 6 of the Chung Shun Motor Boat Company was "pirated" at about 8.30 on May 3rd, while journeying from the North to the South side of Canton City—a run of less than five minutes.

The Police on duty in the harbour were for a time greatly excited over the occurrence but they were not able to give any practical assistance. All that remains to be done now is for the relatives of the thirty passengers to find the required ransom money.

NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The party of engineers from the Canton-Samshui Railway Co. who set out recently to make a survey for a railway from Fatsan to Pakhoi have so far encountered no great difficulty, and the public are now anxiously awaiting for a definite announcement as to when this enterprise will be put in hand.

The management of the Canton-Samshui line is mapping an extension which will connect its Fatsan station with Kungmoon on the Sunning line. In this way Canton will be directly connected with Kungmoon. The proposed Fatsan-Kungmoon branch line will be about 840 ft long, will cost some \$1,500,000 to build, and will take perhaps two years to complete under normal conditions.

The management expects to commence work within six months. This proposed line, when built will serve dozens of towns and villages and pass through three of the most productive districts around Canton. Several silk centres will be touched by this line.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am surprised to read that the Hongkong Tenants' Protective Association is still waiting to petition the Government for the continuation of the Rents Ordinance.

There are thousands who do not agree with the Association's proposal and many thousands more who are even ignorant of the existence of such an Association in this Colony.

Now is the proper time for the Government to allow such an Ordinance to lapse, as there are thousands of "cheap rent" houses (at any rate cheaper than those in the central district) for those who do not wish to allow themselves to be "squeezed." Then, why worry?

As for those business houses which have been making profit out of the Rents Ordinance during these years, they should now pay the same rent as others. If they do not wish to do this they might go to Kowloon or somewhere where they can find a rent suited to them. This would be better for the Government for it would extend business premises in a wider field. Yours truly,

YEUNG PAK KI.

77, Elgin Street (1st floor),
Hongkong, May 6th, 1926.

BRITISH PRODUCTION AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THE LOVE STORY OF ALIETTE BRUNTON.

A PRIVATE VIEW.

A few days ago we referred to the fact that the Hongkong Amusements Company would shortly be screening an all British production—"The Love Story of Aliette Brunton," adapted from Gilbert Frankau's well-known novel.

Yesterday morning we were given a private view of the film and it is our duty now to convey to our readers, as far as possible, the impression it made upon us. We do not wish to lead anyone "up the garden." If the picture had sent us to sleep or annoyed us by reason of its crudities we would frankly confess it. As a matter of honest fact, however, it is a "winner" from the word go. Those who imagine that a British film must be stodgy, or dry-as-dust, or very badly photographed, will be agreeably surprised.

It must be understood, of course, that we are not commenting upon the plot or the effect the delightfully happy ending may have upon moral standards. English producers would be extraordinarily foolish if they eliminated all the "sob-stuff" before putting a film upon the market. (How difficult it is to escape the Hollywood phraseology when writing about the movies). They have to remember the tender-hearted young women who do not consider that they have enjoyed themselves unless they have wept copiously. There are plenty of dramatic incidents and tense moments in Gilbert Frankau's story. But we are spared the "close-up" of the pretty lady with the two big blobs of glycerine rolling emotionally down her cheeks.

The picture will appeal to the women because it proves that they are not merely the property—the chattels—of their husbands. They will argue that, of course, Aliette Brunton was perfectly justified in her conduct. But we imagine that the men will be attracted for an entirely different reason. "It was extremely pleasing to us to find the action taking place in a familiar environment. The story opens with a meet of the bounds in Oxfordshire and a gallop across English fields. Then we are transferred to London and catch glimpses of the buses running down the Strand, the traffic of well-known streets, the Law Courts and the Houses of Parliament. The hero occupies a flat in Jermyn street and we note the time of the different episodes from "Big Ben." In the trial scenes at the Old Bailey we have an English judge in scarlet and ermine (we wish by the way, he did not use a moustache with an inch wide ribbon) the barristers in their wigs and gowns and the correct or, rather, the more or less correct legal procedure. We had grown a little tired of "the law" as it is usually administered in the studios of Los Angeles and the change is distinctly pleasing to the critic.

Then we have Isobel Elsom in the title role. Her parties are conducted as English parties usually are conducted. We see her meeting her lover in Rotten Row and in the trial scenes, as she is a mistress of distinction, she does not overdo the part. As far as the story is concerned we are inclined to think that the actors "rush their fences" a little. It is something of a shock for instance to see a woman of Aliette's character meeting the good looking young barrister for the first time in one episode and going to visit him in his rooms the next. But that is we suppose unavoidable in a film where action only can be shown. The great thing is that the story is well represented and hangs together. The film satisfied the author for it was produced under his personal supervision, and we think it will satisfy all who see it. It will be shown to the public on Tuesday next.

MOSCOW STATE BALLET.

SUCCESSFUL APPEARANCE AT THE "STAR."

The Moscow State Ballet opened their season at the "Star" Theatre, Kowloon, last night.

The programme consisted of "Les Sifrides," and it will be repeated tonight.

To-morrow evening the company will present "A Holiday in a Russian Village." There will be a special matinee performance on Sunday.

EUROPEAN LADY'S CLAIM. SEVERELY HANDICAPPED AS RESULT OF ACCIDENT. TAI TACK MOTOR BUS CO. AS DEFENDANTS.

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday, Mrs. H. A. Jones (wife of Mr. Jones, Manager of Messrs. Moutrie & Co.) claimed from the Tai Tack Motor Bus Company, Kowloon, \$1,000, as damages consequent on injuries received while travelling in one of the Company's buses on January 27th.

Mr. L. R. Andrews was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Strellett was for the defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S INJURIES.
Dr. M. Nicholson said Mrs. Jones, on January 27th, was suffering from severe bruising, and nervous shock. The most severe injury was to her thigh, the muscles of which were severed by some accident. It was thought there might be a fracture but an x-ray examination had revealed that this was not the case. The last time he saw Mrs. Jones was on April 23rd. She had been confined to her bed for six weeks, and it was not until then that she was able to walk about and even at that time she could only walk with the aid of crutches. The weakness of the muscles would always remain, and it was very improbable that the leg would ever be perfect.

Replying to Mr. Strellett, witness said that the injury was caused by a direct blow. The tissues had become devitalised. Mrs. Jones was still in a nervous condition.

Another doctor, in evidence, stated that he was of opinion that Mrs. Jones would never be able to walk downstairs or downhill again with security.

"DRIVER WAS HALF ASLEEP."

Mrs. Jones stated in evidence that on January 27th, accompanied by her aunt, she was travelling home from the Kowloon Golf Club, in a bus owned by the defendant company. The bus was going very fast, and when opposite Bailey's Yard, in Hunghom, the driver suddenly swerved to the right, causing the bus to overturn, and she was pinned underneath. She thought that the driver was half asleep. Just as the bus turned over, she noticed one of the back wheels coming off.

Cross-examined, she said that the bus was a very old one. She repeated that it was travelling fast, and stated that it was fairly full at the time. She was certain that the road was quite dry.

Replying to further questions, witness said that she did not take much notice as to how the accident occurred. She hung on to the rails as the bus turned over; otherwise she would have been killed. In her opinion the bus was travelling over 20 miles an hour, and she attributed the accident to the negligence of the driver. She was certain that the car did not skid. She had been used to travelling in cars and was therefore well qualified to estimate the speed of the bus. She thought that the bus had turned over on its right side; it fell to pieces, and the engine was smashed.

His Lordship said he thought it probable that the bus would turn over on its left side, and pointed out to Mr. Andrews that he also had said that.

An Indian constable, who was on duty in the vicinity, said the bus was travelling very fast, and that before the accident occurred he had taken the number of the bus, with a view to reporting the driver for exceeding the speed limit.

"ENGINE NOT SMASHED."

Sergeant Smith who went to the scene of the accident, and later saw the bus in the Company's yard, said one of the back wheels was missing. He thought that the bus had been travelling at a fast speed; otherwise the accident would not have occurred.

Replying to His Lordship, he said that the buses could travel at 35 miles an hour, but the scheduled speed was 15.

In reply to Mr. Strellett, he said that the road was dry. He did not agree that the bus might have skidded when the road was in such a good condition. The engine of the bus was not smashed.

Mr. Strellett asked witness whether the bus might have skidded if a water cart had just passed over the road, and Sergeant Smith replied again that he did not think a skid was possible.

THE DEFENCE.

The hearing was continued in the afternoon. Mr. Strellett before calling the witnesses for the defence briefly addressed the Court. He said he would prove that the road, where the accident had occurred, had been watered by a watering cart, and that as a consequence the bus skidded.

Mr. F. C. Mow Fung, secretary of the defendant company, said the bus was at present being overhauled. He thought Sergeant Smith must have been mistaken with regard to the bus. It had no glass windows.

(Continued on next column).

BANKRUPTCY COURT SEQUEL. PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MANAGING PARTNER.

FALSE STATEMENTS ALLEGED.

The case in which the managing partner of a local Chinese firm is alleged to have made false statements to the Official Receiver, in relation to a petition in bankruptcy filed against his firm in February, again came up for hearing at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The defendant is Chau Siu Hin, managing partner of the Wing Shing Shung firm, of No. 23, Ko Shing Street. There are five charges, in all, preferred against him.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Watson was for the defence.

The allegations are that he sold the business without the consent or knowledge of his two partners in Canton, who only rarely visited Hongkong, that four important books relating to the financial transactions of the firm had been destroyed, mutilated, or had disappeared; that the bankruptcy proceedings were entirely collusive between the petitioning creditor and the defendant, and that petitioner's debt and other debts shown in the books of the firm were fictitious.

NOT PAID.

Yesterday afternoon the managing partners of two Chinese firms to whom defendant claims that he paid debts owing to them denied that they had ever received the money—\$8,000 and \$1,500 respectively. Their cash books showed no entries of such payments. The managing partner of one of the firms said that although the defendant's firm owed his firm some money, it did not amount to more than about \$90. Defendant's firm had never owed his firm as much as \$1,500.

Another witness said that he was formerly the accountant with the Wing Shing Shung firm, but left at the beginning of June 1925 for Canton. Previous to that he had kept certain books of the firm relating cash transactions. At one period of his service the defendant took charge of certain books.

Shown a book, witness said although this purported to be a Rough Cash Book of the firm, it was not in fact the Rough Cash Book he had kept for the first four months of 1925.

Witness said that certain supposed payments of \$9,000, \$1,000 and \$500 to the two Chinese firms previously referred to had never in fact been made by the Wing Shing Shung firm.

Witness also said that deposits of sums of \$10,000 and \$4,000 had never been made by other firms with the defendant's firm, although entries to this effect appeared in a certain book he was shown.

Mr. Brooks commented that these were some of the sums mentioned by defendant to the Official Receiver as being owed by his firm to these other firms.

At this juncture His Worship adjourned further hearing of the case until Monday afternoon next.

The Chinese driver of the bus said he was travelling at between 8 and 10 miles per hour on his return from Hunghom on January 27th. A portion of the road was wet. Near Messrs. Bailey's Yard he heard the conductor's whistle and he pulled up immediately. The wheels skidded for about ten feet, and the bus spun across the road, and turned over. As soon as he found the bus was skidding he partly turned off the gasoline and put the bus into first gear.

Replying to Mr. Andrews, he said that he had been a motor driver for six months prior to the accident, and he had been driving ever since. The bus had pneumatic tyres, and they had been put on a month before the accident. He would not agree that he knew exactly what had happened. The bus company had no regular stopping places along that particular route.

Dr. S. W. Tso, a passenger in the bus, also gave evidence. He said he was sitting in the front seat where there were also two ladies, one of whom was Mrs. Jones. The bus was travelling at the ordinary speed. He noticed that the road near Messrs. Bailey's Yard had been watered. He had never known that part of the road to have been watered before. He had noticed it both prior to and after the accident. There was absolutely no doubt in his mind that the road was wet and slippery. In fact, he later caught another bus, and owing to the slippery state of the road that bus also was skidding.

Mr. Andrews concluded his cross-examination of Dr. Tso with the remark that it was extraordinary what notice witness took of that road that day.

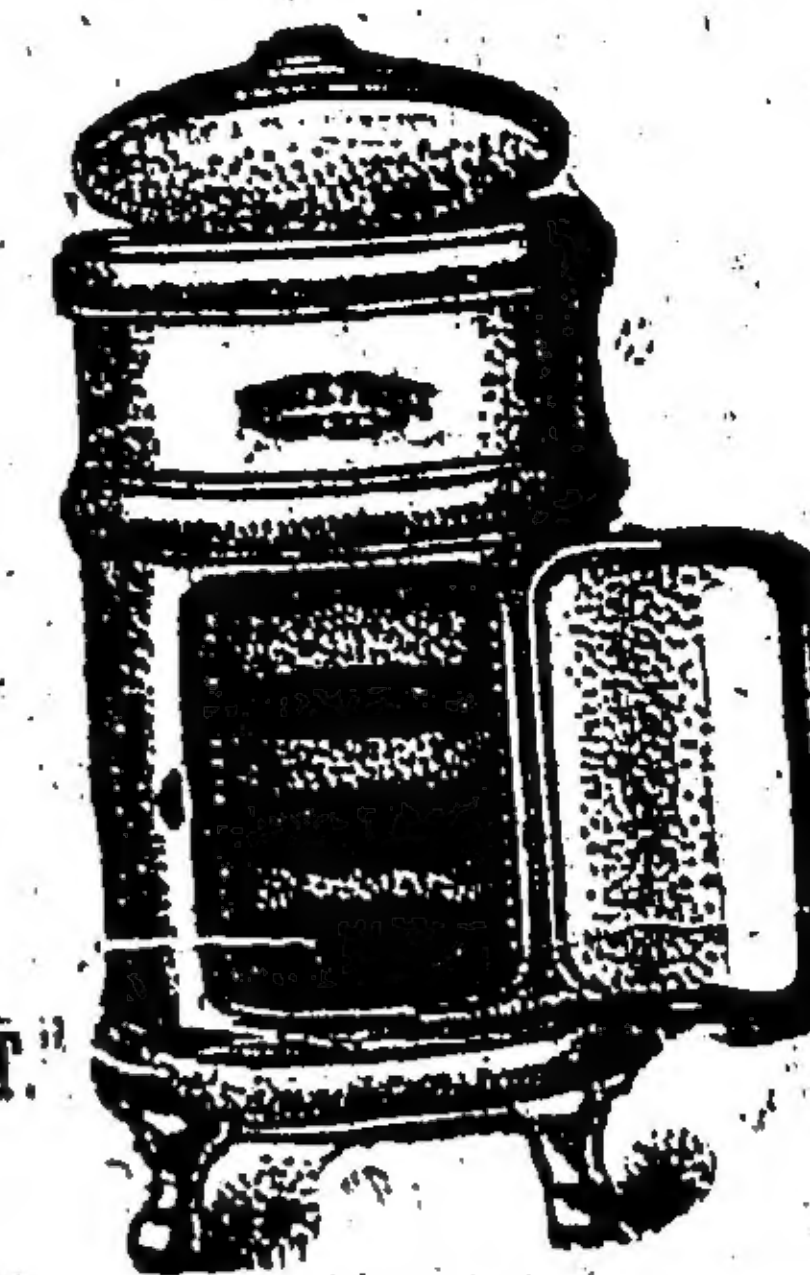
Mr. H. C. Getz, motor-engineer of Alex. Ross & Co., said that he had had considerable experience of motors, and particularly of Fords. He thought a car could skid even if it were travelling at 10 to 12 miles an hour.

After further evidence had been given by other passengers, His Lordship reserved judgment.

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[A.P.B.]

[108]

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OR TO M. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 7th May, 1926. [3531]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

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OR TO Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET, Victoria, Hongkong.

Dated 22nd April, 1926. [3528]

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INTIMATIONS.

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THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 13TH MAY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st December, 1925.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4TH to the 12TH MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1926. [3469]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at the Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12TH to MAY 22TH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12TH to MAY 22TH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28TH MAY, 1926, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12TH to MAY 22TH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held in the BOYD GARDEN of the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22ND DAY OF MAY, 1926, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 31st December, 1925, confirming the appointment of a Director, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board, WALTER J. HAWKER, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1926. [3508]

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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MARRIAGE.

HEY-WADE—On March 8th, at Bombay, Capt. BENJAMIN STUART HEY, 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers (R.E.O.), Ajmer, to ANNE DENNIS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. B. WADE, of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

DEATH.

CARLSON—On May 2nd, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Capt. FRED. CARLSON, late China Merchants S.N. Co., aged 75 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH, 1926.

A FAMILY ALLOWANCE.

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the amazing general strike in Great Britain the Report of the Coal Commission will always be regarded as an historic document. Some of its recommendations, which were accepted by the Conservative Government, would have been termed Socialistic by the Liberal Party twenty-five years ago. We have, indeed, seen astonishing changes in public opinion in Great Britain in a quarter of a century. The idea that the State shall help the less fortunate citizens has been translated into legislation which has made legal the dole, the insurance benefits, housing subsidies, free breakfasts for children and many similar benefits for the poor.

There is, however, one recommendation that has been included in the Coal Commission Report that does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves. No doubt the people in Great Britain felt the murmurs of the storm that has since burst upon them. Perhaps they were more anxious to avert, or prepare for, the struggle than to examine closely

the recommendations, which they felt sure would be rejected.

It is on record that the Coal Commission recommended that wages should be adjusted not exclusively to work done but also to family obligations. The intention is that a married man with a wife and children to support shall not be handicapped as against the bachelor who has no such obligation.

This seems, at first sight, to be a remarkable proposal. In actual fact the plan operates on a large scale in France. More than thirty years ago it was started by two of the railway systems there. It spread so that now all the railways of France are paying family allowances. Nearly forty years ago the French coal miners pleaded for it and for a long time it has been a universal practice in that industry. It remains to be seen whether the principle will be accepted in any terms of settlement that may come about as a result of the struggle and enquiry into the British coal industry.

The very fact that the suggestion has been put forward by such a responsible body of men as those who formed the Coal Commission brings the subject into the region of practical affairs. It may be that the great decline of the birth-rate in Great Britain has caused statesmen to concern themselves more closely with the difficulties of the family man.

In the Far East there has been a gradual realisation of the fact that a family is a very expensive affair for any European who works out here, and there has been a great change during the last ten years in the matter of emoluments and allowances as a consequence. The local Government has, in effect, accepted the principle of a family allowance. Ten years ago the Government servant had a salary only, with, of course, the prospects of a pension. Then came the provision of houses. We believe that six per cent. is deducted from the monthly salary for house rent and hire of solid furniture. Nearly all of the large firms have been compelled to provide houses for married assistants.

The same idea has been adopted with regard to passages. In the old days, we believe, a cadet who was married had to pay the full passage money for himself, his wife and his family. The provision of a fund for widows and orphans is a scheme for the benefit of the married man. Even the income-tax authorities allow a rebate for each child that must be educated.

It is of interest to remark that the ancient Greeks held even a more extreme view of the obligations of the State towards children. In Sparta the woman was specially trained for maternity. Plato, in his Republic, goes so far as to arrange that the children, as soon as they are born, shall be carried off to a common nursery, there to be reared together, undistinguished by the mothers. Although in his later work he modifies his schemes, yet even then he makes it compulsory on every man to marry between the age of thirty and thirty-five, under penalty of fine and civil disabilities. The modern notion that the marriage relation is a matter of private concern and that every individual can please his own whim or fancy as to whether he marries or not was entirely alien to the Greeks. They believed that the children were the business of the State.

All of this modern legislation in favour of the family has probably been inspired, in the first place, by women. They have had the "drudgery and the burden in the poverty stricken homes. As regards the future, everything seems so uncertain that it is impossible to estimate what legislation there will be in Great Britain. We may feel fairly certain, however, that in all trades this principle of a family allowance will be gradually accepted.

There is, of course, the danger that employers will say "married men need not apply." There are rules and regulations regarding the minimum salary for marriage in most of the contracts made by the big Far Eastern employers now. But more and more public opinion is turning in favour of the family allowance and it is really only the bachelor who objects.

There was one Chinese case of smallpox reported during the 24 hours ended May 5th.

According to the old Chinese calendar yesterday was the beginning of Summer (Li-Asia).

A "Singer" sewing machine, valued at \$100, has been stolen from a tailor's shop at Un Long, Au Tau district, Shatin.

While alighting from a moving tram-car in Des Vaux Road Central, a Chinese woman received injuries which necessitated her removal to Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. G. B. Dunnett, from the Head Office in Hongkong, has been appointed acting sub-agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ipoh, in succession to Mr. Walkinshaw.

Yesterday was the 15th anniversary of the accession of His Majesty King George V. Warships in harbour were all dressed in honour of the occasion, and a salute was fired at noon.

Serge-Major Edwards, Royal Engineers, Wellington Barracks, has reported to the police that \$140 has been stolen from a coat which he left on the table in the Surrey Department Office, Victoria Barracks.

The Fire Brigade were called to an outbreak at the Italian Convent yesterday morning, occurring, it was reported, in a lift. Before the arrival of the Brigade, however, inmates had managed to extinguish the flames, and very little damage was done.

While carrying out a search on the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* yesterday morning, after the liner had berthed at the Kowloon Wharf following her arrival from Shanghai, Revenue Officers found 340 rounds of ammunition concealed in the aft 'tween decks. It was unclaimed and was handed over to the Water Police.

The annual smoking concert and presentation of prizes in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps takes place this evening at Headquarters, H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Forces in China (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.) will present the cups and other prizes won at the recent rifle meeting of the Corps.

No. 1, of volume 5, of the Silver Wolf, the official organ of the Boy Scouts Association of Hongkong, is an extremely interesting number. Mr. C. H. Blason is the editor, and Messrs. M. J. Baptista, E. L. Sim and A. Kirk the art editors. Officials of the Association, of twenty local troops and five Wolf Cub packs are given, together with a list of members.

Viscount Willingdon, head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission to the Far East, accompanied by Lady Willingdon arrived in the Colony yesterday morning by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*. Lord and Lady Willingdon, who are on a fortnight's holiday, left again yesterday evening for Manila. The *Empress of Canada* returns to Hongkong next Tuesday.

A party of 20 assembled for dinner at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai, on April 30th, when the senior foreign members of the staff of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, with Mr. and Mrs. Hardman acting as host and hostess, gave a party to welcome Mrs. Matthews on her return to Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, with Miss Bunday, are returning home at the end of the month.

Among the passengers arriving in Hongkong by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* yesterday were Mr. V. S. Giles, Manager for China International Trade Developers, Shanghai; Mr. C. G. E. Huygens, principal, of G. F. Huygens, Hongkong; Mr. C. H. Blason, general manager of the Express Company, Hongkong; Dr. H. Couper, a well-known medical practitioner in Shanghai; Mr. W. E. Van Eps; and Mr. C. H. Mount, of the Marpole Coal Company, Vancouver, on a "round the world" tour.

Mail from Home via Siberia and via Canada arrived yesterday by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*. The liner landed a total of 344 bags of letters and papers, of which number there were three bags of letters and seven bags of papers from London via Siberia, and seven bags of letters and papers from the United Kingdom via Canada. There were also seven bags of mail from Europe via the former route. The remainder of the mail was from Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai. Mails due to-day include Home mail via Negapatam (letters only) by the s.s. *Eurybatos*, and mail from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai by the s.s. *President Grant*. The letters from home are dated April 6th; while papers of the same date and via the same route are due by the s.s. *Vogland* on Monday next.

HELLO, HONGKONG.

TALKING WITH FRIENDS
AT HOME.WIRELESS TELEPHONE
COMMUNICATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your leading article this morning headed "Electrical Mysteries" you make the following remarks:—

"It is not surprising that we should ask ourselves why we in Hongkong cannot be permitted to have a quiet chat with the 'old folks at home'—but we are assured that it is impossible at present."

You will be interested to learn from the following paragraph which appeared in the *Orram Bulletin* for January (copy of which is enclosed) that two-way communication between Hongkong and England has already been successfully accomplished.—Yours faithfully,

A. BASIL RAWORTH.

The paragraph to which reference is made says:—

"Another remarkable advance in wireless telephony has been achieved by Mr. E. J. Simmonds, the well known amateur experimenter, of Gerrards Cross, Bucks. He has succeeded in carrying out two-way communication with Hongkong, and the achievement is the more interesting in view of the fact that the speech was perfectly intelligible."

An abridged record, extracted from Mr. Simmonds' log, reads as follows:—Two-way between China and Great Britain. G.S.O.D. (Mr. Simmonds' Experimental Station) on 45 metres at 18.00 G.M.T. The China Station received intelligible speech and gave the strength of telegraphy at R. 8. The China Station operated on 35 metres, and strength of signals was R. 617. Values used for transmission and reception. Orams, oscillator valve T. 250. The input at G.S.O.D. 100 watts.

We had heard of some of Mr. Simmonds' achievements but were not aware that he had been speaking to friends in Hongkong in this almost casual manner. Apparently he has been conversing with a Chinese Dentist in Queen's Road who has now left for Canton.

One of the remarkable claims on behalf of a recent invention by Mr. Simmonds is that he has established absolute privacy in wireless telephonic communication. A receiving set which costs no more than £9 to construct, has been built and it is said that owners of this particular type of set can converse without the least danger of others "listening in." Mr. Simmonds, who has received huge monetary offers for his secret, is now taking steps to have the invention patented.

Certainly the day seems to be rapidly approaching when we shall be able to call up friends at Home as easily as we can now establish communication with Kowloon—perhaps even more easily.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa disposed of a leasehold property situated at Nos. 23 and 30, Cyrenose Street. The sale was conducted by order of the mortgagee, and the property, which comprises an area of 1,312 square feet, and has an annual Crown rental of \$5.75, was sold to Mr. Kan Pak Hing, c/o Yue Long Hing Kee, for \$13,250.

A Chinese engineer and coolie working on the R.A.S.C. motor launch *Susan* were taken to the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday suffering with injuries to their hands and legs, received through being thrown down by the back firing of the motor.

The hearing will be continued at the Central Magistracy this afternoon of the case in which Mr. S. J. Squire, of the Hongkong Electric Company, is charged with manslaughter, and also with driving his motor-cycle in a reckless manner. The case is a sequel to a serious accident, involving the death of a Chinese, which occurred at the Causeway Bay tram terminus on the night of Saturday, April 17th.

With a flash and a bang something fell into the garden of a boarding-house, in Tokyo, on April 18th at noon. Fortunately, nobody was hurt, though the boarders were startled. They at once began excavation at the spot and found a bar-like substance measuring eight centimetres long and three centimetres wide and weighing a little over half a pound. It was still red hot. Later, on taking it to Tokyo Imperial University, it was ascertained to be a meteorite. It is said that the fall of a meteorite in the city and in broad daylight is unique.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

SPORADIC RIOTING WELL HANDLED BY THE POLICE.

COUNTRY CALMLY FACES UPHEAVAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF PANIC OR EVEN OF GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN. THERE HAVE BEEN FEW SERIOUS DISTURBANCES. AMPLE FORCES ARE AVAILABLE TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER AND FOOD SUPPLIES ARE ADEQUATE. ELECTRIC TRAMS ARE BEING DRIVEN BY MEN IN PLUS-FOURS AND GOLF CAPS. COVENTRY IS FLOODED WITH ORDERS FOR BICYCLES FROM LONDON WHICH IT IS UNABLE TO FULFIL. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF YORK WERE BOTH PRESENT AT THE DEBATE ON THE STRIKE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 6th.

If a revolution is in progress in British it has been carried out hitherto with traditional British phlegm. The most striking outward evidence of that has been the enormous increase in motor traffic as compared with the last industrial upheaval. It has enforced the earlier rising of people anxious to reach business in the city by motor or foot. Unusually crowded tea-shops are supplying breakfasts, and there is an increase in certain food commodities, notably fish, which has doubled. Milk is 25 per cent. dearer to-day.

Both sides are satisfied with the position. The Government spokesman to-day broadcast that the position of the country was satisfactory. There was no sign of panic or even of great excitement, and no serious disturbance anywhere. Food supplies were normal. 12,450 volunteers have hitherto enrolled in London and volunteers are flowing in all over the country.

The announcement is made by the Trades Union Congress that the response of workers to the strike call has surpassed expectations, and the difficulty of the General Council has been to keep men at work in trades which are "in the second line of defence." Everywhere there is order and good temper, and the Council is confident of securing an honourable settlement.

NEWSPAPER RETALIATION.

Apart from an attenuated *Times*, the *British Gazette*, financial papers and the *Daily Mirror*, the last of which succeeded in distributing a London news bulletin, whose five-line leading article exhorted its readers to stand fast in support of the Government, no papers have been published in London to-day. The T.U.C. Council announce their intention of responding to the Government's *British Gazette* by publishing from the *Daily Herald* office a newspaper called *The British Worker*.

A characteristic British touch to the "revolution" is the delivery of piles of telegrams to the T.U.C. headquarters in London by Government employees. Also American mails are conveyed by motor from Southampton by volunteers whom London by Government employees. Also the Government telephones are working normally at Labour Bureaux, and it is noteworthy that strikers cut off the *Daily Mirror* telephone exchange and persuaded the cleaning staff to leave the building in retaliation for the publication of the news bulletin.

DISORDERS IN GLASGOW.

According to unofficial reports from the provinces, the most disorderly place hitherto has been Glasgow, where mounted police have been called out in the Parkhead district to repel attacks on tram-cars and motor buses. One tramway inspector was hauled off a car and assaulted so badly that he had to be sent to hospital. The windows of another car were smashed, but the passengers escaped. Omnibuses in the Renfrewshire district had to be withdrawn after a number had been overturned. Reports of cars having been overturned have been received from Renfrew and from Nottingham, while at Dundee, where the manager of the Tramways tried to run a car, the strikers blocked the line and the car had to be abandoned. At Nottingham strikers seized the carburettors and poured out the petrol in omnibuses worked by volunteers. There were conflicting reports last night of disorders at Poplar, some minimising and others intensifying the gravity of the happenings.

A crowd of 6,000 at Stoke-on-Trent to-day stoned an omnibus which the police were protecting, breaking the windows. The police charged with batons, injuring a number. Five arrests were made.

It is estimated that one hundred tram-cars and omnibuses are operating in Edinburgh, worked mostly by students. Fifty per cent. of the tramway employees at Portsmouth resumed when they were threatened with dismissal. Extra police drafted into Newcastle soon quelled attacks on motor buses. Destroyers have arrived at Newcastle and Middlesbrough and the battleship *Hood* and the cruisers *Worcester* and *Comus* have arrived on the Clyde. The *Comus* is proceeding up the river from Greenock.

Reports from the mining area in South Wales depict that life is normal. Miners are working on their gardens or playing football, cricket and quoits.

LONDON HOSPITAL AFFECTED.

Owing to the Stepney Borough Council (Labour) calling out the day-employees in the Municipal Electric Works the London Hospital was deprived of light and power yesterday. X-ray work and electrical treatment was consequently suspended. Power facilities were restored in the evening, the ban, apparently, applying to the day-shift only.

The *Daily Mail* appeared in the afternoon in the shape of a penny photographically typewritten news sheet, printed on both sides. It includes Monday's leading article "For King and Country" and the refusal of the workers to print which, led to the non-publication of Monday's *Daily Mail*. A column editorial to-day headed "Looking to Baldwin to Act" says that the lawful Government must not strongly and its opponents will collapse very quickly. It refers to Italy as an example of verile Western Government.

A new feature in London is the appearance of a flood of little job-printed handbill newspapers selling like hot cakes for three pence each. The news is mostly stale and a repetition of broadcast bulletins and the Chester racing results.

The Postal Authorities announce that telephones and telegraphs are so congested that calls and wires must be reduced to a minimum.

An extraordinary pall of darkness, like midnight, spread over London at noon, intensifying the traffic congestion. Fortunately, it soon lifted.

Mails between the Free State and Great Britain are suspended; and sailings from Holyhead and Dublin are cancelled. The cross-channel Dover-Calais service is functioning with one steamer each way.

No trains are moving at Carlisle and passengers arriving there from London are taken to Edinburgh in charabancs. Coventry is flooded with orders for bicycles from London which it is unable to fulfil.

It appears as regards the disorders at Newcastle, that a crowd stoned motor buses at Wallsend-on-Tyne last evening. Two workmen were medically treated. The omnibuses drove on knocking down two or three strikers.

GOOD HUMOUR.

There was a humorous incident at Ecclestone Square, where an ex-service man's hand entered on the North side playing "Land of Hope and Glory" and proceeded to the west side where the T.U.C. Headquarters struck up "The Red Flag" and greeted them with showers of coppers from the windows.

There was an improvement at Glasgow to-day in the tramway situation. It was announced that 114 tramcars were running. There was also a slight improvement in the railway services. An emergency news-sheet appeared in Glasgow as the result of the morning and evening newspapers joining their editorial forces. Half the usual railway services are running at Liverpool.

The Council of the Lawn Tennis Association advise that all tournaments should be discontinued during the national emergency.

Listless groups of strikers at the street corners in London get a new interest in life with the appearance of newboys who have found a lucrative substitute for newspapers: selling single sheet racing and cricket results, for which they profitably charge three pence.

The *Evening Standard* is on sale at the West End to-night and is devoting its receipts to charity.

POLICE METHODS.

The few sporadic riotings which have hitherto occurred have been speedily handled by the administration of baton blows which the police evidently consider more efficacious than prosecution for the type of individual involved. But a prosecution under the Emergency Powers has been held at Manchester, where William Stoker, a Company Director, has been sentenced to two months in the second division for an act calculated to cause disaffection amongst the forces of civilians. It is stated that Stoker was in a high-powered car standing outside the Socialist Hall at Oldham, ready to convey to Glasgow 1,000 copies of *The Workers' Daily* which, the prosecution alleged, Stoker knew contained seditious matter. Notices of appeal were given.

"Latest news states that disturbances have occurred in Albert Square, Manchester, where the police dispersed a large demonstration of unemployed, also in West London and South East London, where attempts have been made to prevent buses running. The police restored order and have the situation well in hand everywhere, though heavy calls have been made on their alertness to prevent crowds who have been dispersed from reforming elsewhere.

The Trade Union Congress in one of their few communiques say in the course of instruction given to unions, that they have emphasised the essential industrial nature of the dispute. The Congress claims that resolutions have been received from French, Dutch, American, Canadian and Irish movements, promising their utmost to bring the matter to a successful issue.

"THE BRITISH WORKER"

In anticipation of the appearance of *The British Worker*, hundreds of working class men gathered in and completely blocked the streets round the *Daily Herald's* office to-night. The police eventually moved on the crowd who loitered in the neighbouring streets, where various motor vehicles labelled "T.U.C. Transport" were waiting to distribute a few lorry loads of printing paper were unloaded by volunteers at the back entrance of the *Morning Post*, where the side street was closed by the police. The operations were watched by a small working-class crowd who occasionally jeered.

After some hours the police sanctioned the printing of *The British Worker*, which has eight sheets the size of *Punch*. It contains a special message to the workers from the T.U.C. emphasising that this is an industrial dispute, and urging exemplary conduct. It specially asks for pickets to avoid obstruction.

An official notice has been issued to the printing trade bespeaking that it is the intention of the Government to insist on the inclusion in any settlement of a clause preventing the Trade Unions from victimising any man remaining at work or resuming work during the dispute, and adding that men doing their duty to the country in the present crisis will not be left unprotected from subsequent reprisals.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

The official view to-night is very reassuring, pointing out that the railway service is much better than on the second day of any previous strike affecting the railways, while a general improvement is being made, for instance at Liverpool where a thousand young men have been organised into squads to assist in any way required.

It is opined that ample forces are available to maintain law and order. Supplies of fuel and food are regarded as sufficient to sustain life, though not prosperity, for several weeks. A pleasing feature is the fortitude and good temper shown by the bulk of the population.

A cordon of police surrounded the *Daily Herald* offices while printing the special strike edition, stopped the machines and seized all the papers, which they removed to Scotland Yard.

SITUATION IN LONDON.

Although on the second day of the strike all roads to the city were crowded with traffic, chiefly an endless procession of private cars and food lorries, yet the conditions were most different. A twelve mile run yesterday took two hours and to-day one hour.

A number of omnibuses are working on the principal routes, including the London and General besides independent buses manned by volunteers. Even the stairways of the buses were packed. There were distinct evidences of regular, although attenuated, train services, both for long distance and suburban. The tubes were partially working and there were queues outside the stations which yesterday, were crowded. People are going to the city by long routes from the suburbs with the utmost humour despite dismal weather of drizzle and mist.

A novel feature is the posting in windows of broadcast news bulletins surrounded by eager crowds.

COMMONS DEBATE.

London, May 6th. At to-day's sitting of the House of Commons, when strike issues were discussed, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were present in the Peers' Gallery.

Sir William Joynson Hicks (Home Secretary), in moving the confirmation of the Emergency Powers Regulations, quoted declarations by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in 1924 in support thereof, which, he said, were a very fair statement of the present Government's position. He explained that the regulations against incitement to mutiny and disaffection enabled summary action, instead of a long trial, and the police were authorized to make arrests without warrants. Another regulation enabled a search to be made of any building suspected of printing or issuing documents calculated to cause mutiny or disaffection among the Crown forces, the police or civilians, or to impede or restrict measures for water, fuel, light or other public necessities. This regulation gave him great power, but he said quite definitely that in the interests of the life of the nation these powers were at present necessary.

VITAL SERVICES.

Sir Joynson Hicks stated that the services regarded as a vital necessity under one regulation, which empowered the Government to call on the Crown forces to assist in carrying them on, included electricity, the maintenance of electrical and mechanical plant and the machinery of the Port of London, transport of motor spirit and continuance of the railway services. He had already made orders in respect of these. He proceeded to say that the condition of the railways was improving, as also were the omnibus services. The underground electricity stations, except five run municipally were working well. The Government had introduced naval ratings and volunteers to assist loyal workers. Sir William referred in this connection to the cessation of generation of electrical power and light during the daytime in five stations which affected the London Hospital, a number of bakeries worked electrically and gold storage stations in the docks, as a result of which meat was likely to go bad. The food supply in London was proceeding quite satisfactorily.

Referring to the question of protection of willing workers, Sir Joynson Hicks said he proposed to ask the community as a whole to enrol as special constables in much larger numbers. There were 7,500 of the original "Specials" already on duty and over 2,000 had been sworn on during the last two days. He had directed the police not to allow a proposed mass meeting into the heart of London to-night, which had been organised by the Poplar branch of the Communist Party and kindred associations. He appealed to the people to take no notice of alarmist rumours, many of which had already been circulated. The only riot had been a small one at Poplar. The country was steady at the moment, and he enjoined it to stand fast.

"GAZETTE" ARTICLE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, former Home Secretary, emphasised that the Trade Union Congress offered to maintain essential services. He criticised the bitter attack in the leading article of the *British Gazette* on men whose praises the Government were singing, loud a few days ago, and appealed to the House to strive to get a formula for the settlement of the dispute on which they were working before the final break, which he believed would not have occurred if news had not come through that a certain paper had been interfered with.

Mr. Lloyd George condemned the propaganda in breaking off the negotiations. He agreed with Mr. Henderson that the nation had a deal of sympathy with the miners, but the general strike had obscured the merits of the miners' case and alienated sympathy. The Government had public opinion behind them in the present steps. He agreed with the condemnation of the *British Gazette* article.

Sir William Joynson Hicks, intervening, said he had not read the article until that moment, but he would convey the Opposition views to the editor. The paper was published in a great hurry. The Government did not desire to use it for propaganda purposes.

"MONKEYS AND LIZARDS."

Mr. Lloyd George accepted this, but asked for complete impartiality on the views of all parties. It could not be for absence of space, because a whole paragraph to-day was devoted to monkeys and lizards. The stopping of the Press was a most foolish thing. The liberals would not oppose the regulations. Mr. J. H. Thomas stated that the General Council in a counter-news bulletin repudiated emphatically that the Government was being challenged, and instructed repudiation of anyone inciting or suggesting insubordination or mutiny by the troops or sailors. Labour desired to make it an industrial dispute.

A NEWSPAPER OFFER.

Mr. Haden Guest, urging the resumption of the negotiations, feared that some rash and ill-considered action by hotheads might precipitate a catastrophe. Mr. John Bromley, the engine-men's leader, admitted that if all the Government resources were brought to bear, they would not be this week, next week or the week after. He paid a tribute to the peace efforts of the Premier, who, at the last moment, was away by "sinister hands."

Sir H. M. Hille, on behalf of a group of newspapers with a circulation of ten millions weekly, offered to print two columns of matter supplied by the Labour Party, provided the matter conformed to the law. He was confident that other editors would take the same line.

TOO MUCH "DIGNITY"?

"Is the question of dignity keeping the parties apart?" warmly queried Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who exclaimed:—"Good God! What is the dignity of any man, compared with the disaster facing the country?"

Mr. J. R. Clynes, stressing the ultimate inevitability of the labourites, claimed that the strike call was not merely successful but hundreds of thousands of men had come out who were not required to strike.

A studied absence of anything in the nature of embittered personal references was strongly in evidence during the sitting. All parties earnestly seeking a solution. There was an eager chorus of demands to know the nature of the formula which Mr. Thomas declared the Labourites were ready to present to the Premier when the negotiations were broken off.

REGULATIONS APPROVED.

The Labourites opposed a number of individual clauses in the regulations, especially that empowering the Postmaster General to refuse to accept certain classes of telegrams, but an amendment was defeated by 301 votes to 22. A similar fate overtook a motion to delete the clause prohibiting possession of firearms, explosives, weapons, stones and dangerous missiles.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE.

The fact that we are at the beginning of the issue hitherto and are so far without experience and that the Government is groping its way, was emphasised by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords in supporting a motion to continue the Emergency Powers Act, which was carried without a division.

He declared that the Government at present did not intend to interfere with peaceful picketing, but it was unable to give the assurance that this would be the last of the demands the Government would have to make of Parliament. He reiterated that the Government was not prepared to negotiate so long as the threat of a general strike held the field.

Lord Buckmaster, in supporting the motion on behalf of the Liberals, spoke of one of the most wanton exercises of tyrannical power the country had been called on to meet for centuries.

The debate was produced by a dialogue between Lords Haldane and Birkenhead, when the latter demanded a clear and unequivocal statement whether Lord Haldane approved of the general strike. The burden of Lord Haldane's contributions was that the negotiations ought to have been continued.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Paris, May 6th. The further fall of the franc is attributed to sales by British Banks to bolster up sterling, also to the fact that the strike is bound seriously to affect French exporters, and ultimately Continental trade in general.

A message from Boulogne states that a number of British cargo vessels laden with fruit and new potatoes from Spain have been held up.

The export of cherries, straw-berries, and other early fruit from Provence has entirely ceased, and it is feared that the growers are likely to be involved in heavy losses.

Two thousand workers in the motor-car factory at Saint Ouen have struck in sympathy with the strikers in Britain.

BELGIAN POSITION.

Brussels, May 6th. A serious financial position has arisen as the result of the depreciation of the franc. A Supplementary Estimate has been submitted to the Chamber asking for 1,136,000,000 francs to balance the 1925 Budget.

The 1926 Budget must now be revised, since the loan from the banks on which the Government was counting is now regarded as impossible. The Minister for the Interior has resigned signifying his disagreement with the fiscal policy, and the Minister for the Colonies has decided to follow his example.

GERMAN SUPPORT.

Berlin, May 6th. At a conference to-day of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the miners, transport workers, and railwaymen, passed a resolution supporting to the utmost the "British" unions, and ordering that there be no bunkering of British vessels. The resolution concluded with a paragraph to the effect that all possible measures were to be taken to prevent coal reaching Britain.

DANISH AID!

Copenhagen, May 6th. The Danish General Workers Union have stated that if a request for support be received from the British unions it would be difficult to refuse in view of the help by British Labour afforded to the Danish strikers in the spring.

NORTH IRELAND READY.

Belfast, May 6th. The Northern Ireland Parliament has passed a Government Bill empowering the Governor if the emergency arises to proclaim a state of emergency to regulate the supply and distribution of necessities.

SOVIET SUPPORT.

Riga, May 6th. The Soviet labour organisations are organising financial support for the British strikers.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN PRESS VIEWS.

New York, May 6th. The British Strike news monopolises the front pages of all the morning and evening newspapers. The editorials deplore the event as a tragedy, though the talk of revolution is received with incredulity, as a distinct contradiction of the calmness of the British character. The *New York Tribune* says that to talk of revolution in Britain it is as absurd as talking of Arctic weather in Cuba or Cairo.

The *New York Times* defends Mr. Baldwin, who, it declares, has incurred the reproaches of the more conservative Tories on account of his efforts during the past two years to promote the interests of the working classes, but when the Labour Party took the attitude that the Trade Union Congress was mightier than Parliament "even the long-suffering Mr. Baldwin could not lie down before that."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M.C.C. AND THE STRIKE.

London, May 6th.

The M.C.C. has issued a statement from Lord's to the effect that while they do not desire to dictate either to country clubs or to cricketers, they believe that both may be desirous of obtaining the M.C.C. opinion and consequently they recommend the counties to carry on as well as circumstances permit.

The M.C.C. notes, the statement continues, that owing to transport difficulties some county matches may have to be reduced to two days, or even abandoned, while elevens may also be much weakened by the absence of prominent cricketers engaged in the service of the public.

The M.C.C. suggests that cricketers should be guided by a sense of public duty, rather than by an affection for their county, and strongly recommends that the best possible elevens should be fielded against the Australians, as on such occasions cricketers might out of courtesy to England's guests legitimately obtain leave from public duty.

CHESTER RACES ABANDONED.

LATER.

Owing to lack of runners, occasioned largely by the strike, the stewards of the Chester Race Meeting, decided to-day to abandon the final day's racing.

APPEAL FOR LOYALTY.

The *British Gazette* appears in two editions, the later of which containing four, instead of two pages, issues an appeal to loyal citizens to support His Majesty's Government and Parliament to defeat the general strike. It says:—

"Either the country will break the general strike, or the general strike will break the country."

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH CONCERN.

Paris, May 6th.

The papers unanimously consider the further decline in French, Belgian, Rumanian and Polish currencies as a result of heavy sales of depreciated money on the London Market in order to hold up and keep sterling on par with the dollar.

The *Petit Parisien* states reports compiled by the Finance Ministry distinctly reveal operations which effected in this sense the foreign markets.

M. Raoul Peret has had a long conference with the Governor of the Bank of France and Financial personalities. The Council of the Cabinet are to consider the question this morning.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

AMUNDSEN'S AIRSHIP LEAVES.

LENINGRAD.

Leningrad, May 6th.

The streets were filled with curious crowds when the airship *Norge* left for the pole with a crew of eighteen and with two rifles and bayonets in the event they are reduced to hunting polar bears to sustain their lives in case of a forced landing.

Moscow reports later that the *Norge* passed over Olenetz at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Moscow, May 6th.

The airship *Norge* passed over Krasn on the coast of the White Sea at ten o'clock last night flying north-westwards.

Oslo, May 6th.

The *Norge* arrived at Vadov at 4:30 this morning.

SOVIET JUSTICE.

"MALICIOUS" SPECULATORS.

SHOT BY CHEREK'S ORDER.

Moscow, May 6th.

Three officials of the Currency Administration of the People's Commissariat of Finance have been shot by order of the Cheka. They were charged with heading a group of persons engaged in "malicious speculation on the Exchange."

THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

RAIN PREVENTS PLAY AT

LEYTON.

London, May 6th.

Rain prevented a start at Leyton to-day in the match arranged between the Australians and Essex.

POLISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

Warsaw, May 6th.

The Government has resigned.

SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
FORGE MASTERS,
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

—DRY DOCKS—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up
8,000 Tons Displacement
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT. STRENUOUS GAMES YESTERDAY. MATCHES UNFINISHED.

After battling for over two hours in one of the most exciting matches seen this year, Hancock and Redmond, a Club pair, and Trambitzky and Leonard, failed to come to a decision, and the game was abandoned owing to the bad light with the score at 2 sets all and 6 games in the fifth set. (The match will be replayed next Monday).

The first two sets produced some strenuous tennis and the games went to 7-3, 11-9 in favour of Trambitzky and Leonard. Hancock and Redmond showed better knowledge of the game, taking the net on all possible occasions and keeping their opponents on the defence by good volleying and pretty overhead work. They failed, however, in their ground strokes and this weakness on their part gave their opponents numerous points in both sets.

The third set showed Hancock in something of the form he produced against Lo and Choo in the previous round. The accurate placing of his shots between his opponents upsetting them a great deal. Redmond also improved and the good play of the Club pair eclipsed the persevering defence of Trambitzky and Leonard who lost the set 3-6. Play became faster in the fourth set, which after a lively struggle went to the Club pair, 4-6.

Still showing up well, Hancock and Redmond went on to a lead of 4-1 in the fifth set, but some good play on the part of Trambitzky brought the scores to 3-4 in favour of his side and excitement ran high. Hancock, however, pulled the game through on his own service and the scores became level. Light was falling at this stage and with the score at 6 games all, it was decided to have a replay.

Hancock and Redmond played the better tennis yesterday and deserved to win, though credit should be given to their young opponents for putting up such a good game. If they improve their ground strokes, the Club pair should have some difficulty in securing the victory next time.

AKIYAMA v. H. LO.

Akiyama and H. Lo were also unable to come to a decision yesterday in an Open Singles Match, although they were on the courts for two and a half hours. The standard of play was disappointing and both players indulged in soft base line hitting, not caring to work out openings. But although the pace was slow the match was interesting to watch and drew more spectators than the one in the Stand Court.

In the fifth set, the Japanese ran to a lead of 5-2, but could not make good. Lo won the next two games and the match was stopped at this stage on account of bad light and will be replayed again to-day.

The handicap games were all interesting to watch, especially the one between the Greens and Major Pratt and Major Stevenson in the Doubles. It went to the full three sets, of which the first two were extremely well contested. The strain of the match told more on the Greens who, conceding handicap, found the Military pair too strong for them.

The results of yesterday's finished matches are as under—
Club Singles:—G. W. Sewell beat W. B. Cornaby, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5.
Handicap Singles:—B. J. W. L. Dunbar (scr.) beat V. Rose (rec. 15), 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; A. J. Hazeland (rec. 15) beat R. C. Cobbold (rec. 5/8), 7-5, 6-3.
Handicap Doubles:—Major C. Willson and N. L. Smith (ove 4/8) beat F. J. Price and E. R. Price (rec. 2/8), 7-5, 6-1; L. Foster and R. E. Tottenham (ove 3/8) beat G. Miskin and A. Dyer Ball (ove 5/8), 6-1, 6-4; Major Pratt and Major Stevenson (ove 2/8) beat S. E. Green and D. S. Green (ove 1/8), 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles:—(4th round) M. W. Lo v. Major W. B. Stevenson; (3rd round) E. C. Fincher v. N. Nomura; (3rd round) T. Honda v. Cheong Tuck Wing; (3rd round) H. R. Conway v. Yew Man Kit; (3rd round) T. Akiyama v. H. Lo.
Open Doubles:—(2nd round) L. Baiges and G. Miskin v. W. A. Namer and T. D. E. Pendered.
Club Singles:—(2nd round) R. E. Tottenham v. A. S. Heit.
Handicap Doubles:—(2nd round), A. K. Mackenzie and A. C. I. Bowker (scr.) v. D. J. Valentine and J. R. Craig (ove 3/8).

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE. "C" DIVISION.

C.R.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.
Playing at home, the Chinese Recreation Club beat the Club de Recreio by a comfortable margin of 39 games on Wednesday. They have thus established themselves at the top of the "C" Division League with two wins to their credit. The match should have been played off on the 24th ult., but was postponed on account of the wet state of the ground.

Detailed scores follow—
Ma. Wai But and H. S. Li beat E. Noronha and F. Re-medios 7-2, 6-2.
beat F. Ozorio and H. Barros 8-2, 6-2.
beat C. Basto and C. Barretto 6-2, 22-10.
Chong Chi Win and Chiu Tsau beat E. Noronha and F. Re-medios 9-2, 10-2.
lost to F. Ozorio and H. Barros 4-7, 6-2.
beat C. Basto and C. Barretto 8-2, 21-12.

(Continued on next column.)

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS. SEVERAL RECORDS BROKEN.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AGAIN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Hongkong Inter-School sports were held on the H.K.F.C. ground at Happy Valley yesterday. The weather was favourable and the meeting a distinct success. St. Joseph's College retained the championship, and the possession of the Governor's Shield which they won last year. They were easy winners, having aggregated 39 points. Queen's College were second with 24 points and St. Paul's College third with 23 points. The Diocesan Boys' School and St. Stephen's College fared rather badly, the former only gaining 4, and the latter one point. St. Joseph's in fact also won the four cups which were competed for. Lewis Woo, won the Canton Nanyang Brothers' Challenge Cup for the second year in succession, and Figueredo won the Ellis Kadourie Challenge Cup.

In winning the 200 yards in 23.5 seconds, Wong K. Wing, St. Paul's College broke the inter-school record by two-fifths of a second. The high-jump record was broken by Tang Ki Chong.

At the conclusion of the events, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) presented the prizes. Before His Excellency distributed the prizes, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Warden of St. Stephen's College, said that they had to express their appreciation that His Excellency was able to find time to come and present the prizes at an event which was one of the most important for the schools of Hongkong. He recollected when it was begun twenty years ago, and it was much more important at present than it was then. He expressed thanks to the Hongkong Football Club for the use of the ground and to the South China Athletic Association for the hurdles.

(Applause.) His Excellency then distributed the prizes, first of all handing over the Governor's shield to a student of St. Joseph's.

Other awards were as follow:—
100 Yards (Inter-School record): 10.2.5 seconds, Peter Young, S.S.C. (1924);—1, Chan Wing Leung (St. Joseph's); 2, Wong Ki Wing (St. Paul's); 3, M. Sabhan (Queen's College). Time: 11 seconds.

Long Jump (Inter-School record): 18ft. 3ins., Lee Yan, D.B.S., 1922;—1, Tang Ki Chong; 2, Chan Fook Chai, 3, Blauco. Time: 18ft. 4ins.
220 Yards (Inter-School record): 23.2.5 seconds, Peter Young, S.S.C. (1924);—1, Wong Ki Wing (St. Paul's); 2, Li Ping Tong (Queen's College); 3, C. H. Leung (St. Joseph's). Time: 23.1.5secs.
One Mile (Inter-School record): 5mins. 13.2.5secs., L. Woo, S.J.C. (1925);—1, Lewis Woo (St. Joseph's); 2, L. Yan Piu (St. Paul's); 3, Fernando (St. Paul's). Time: 5mins. 14secs.

Half Mile—Ellis Kadourie Challenge Cup—(Inter-School record)—55.1.5 secs., R. Omar, S.J.C. (1924);—1, Figueredo (St. Joseph's); 2, L. P. Tong (Queen's College); 3, T. Y. Sheung (St. Paul's). Time: 57secs.

High Jump (Inter-School record 5ft. 4ins., Liang Sai Wa, S.S.C., 1924; Leung Yu Choi, Q.C. (1924);—1, Li Pui Fong (St. Paul's); 2, W. Yau (St. Joseph's); 3, Y. P. Chuen, and C. W. Tong. Time: 4ft. 7ins.
Half Mile—Canton Nanyang Brothers Challenge Cup—(Inter-School record 2mins. 10secs., L. Woo, S.J.C. (1925);—1, Lewis Woo (St. Joseph's); 2, Yamashita (Diocesan Boys); 3, N. W. San (St. Joseph's). Time: 2.2.5.
120 Yards Low Hurdles (Inter-School record 16.2.5secs., Lam Yuk Ying, S.P.C. (1922);—1, M. Sabhan (Queen's College); 2, C. H. Leung (St. Joseph's); 3, L. P. Tong (Queen's College). Time: 13.3.5

Senior Relay Race (eight in a team), 220 yards each—(Sir Paul Chater Cup)—1, St. Joseph's College; 2, Queen's College; 3, St. Paul's College.

Junior Relay Race (eight in a team), 220 yards each—Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. Cup—1, St. Joseph's College; 2, Saiyungpun School; 3, Queen's College.

Cheers were given for His Excellency at the conclusion.

OFFICIALS.

The officials were as under:—
Starters:—Mr. J. C. Fletcher, and A. T. Hamilton.
Judges:—Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Mr. C. Becker, Mr. H. G. Wallington, Mr. M. G. O'Connor, Mr. F. A. Britton, and Mr. Ho Pak Ping.
Clerks of the Course:—Mr. P. Sands and Mr. S. S. Leung.
Timekeepers:—Mr. Ko Sik Wai, Mr. Ho Ka Lau, and Mr. J. L. McPherson.
Scorers:—Mr. E. C. Thomas and P. S. Chan.
Referee:—Mr. R. C. Witcheil.
Hon. Secretaries:—Rev. Bro. Cassian, Mr. T. J. Price, and Mr. E. G. Stewart.

H. F. Un and Cheung Wing Kui beat E. Noronha and F. Re-medios 9-2, 6-2.
beat F. Ozorio and H. Barros 8-2, 6-2.
beat C. Basto and C. Barretto 8-2, 25-8.
Total 69-30.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong C.C. on Saturday. The games start at 4.15 p.m.

"A" team v. V.M.B.E. on Club ground—
A. Brenley and R. M. Henderson. E. Grimble and G. Miskin.
A. B. Raworth and G. W. Sewell.
"C" team v. C.R.C. on Club ground—
M. M. Watson and K. L. Crawford.
W. L. Smith and G. S. Hugh-Jones.
J. T. Prior and S. M. Garrard.
The C.R.C. will be represented by:—
Ma. Wai But, H. S. Li, Cheng Chi Wing, Chiu Tsau Chiu, H. T. Un and Chung Wing Kui.

ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS. RESULTS OF OPENING DAY ON U.S.R.C. GROUND.

The Royal Artillery Athletic Meeting opened yesterday afternoon and will be concluded this afternoon. Tropical conditions prevailed at the U.S.R.C. ground yesterday, but appeared to have little effect on the competitors.

As is customary on the opening day, affairs dragged somewhat at times, but when the final event was decided, it was only 20 minutes past the scheduled hour, which reflects great credit on the officials.

The delay was partly due to the 440 yards having to be run off in two heats; to the large number of entries for throwing the cricket ball and to the keen struggle in the tug-of-war heats.

In the high jump, (British) Gnr. Harris cleared 5ft. 2in. For second place Gnr. Lucock and Gnr. Smith tied at 5ft. As it was impossible to raise the bar less than two inches, the dead-heaters agreed to toss for it, Lucock winning.

Gnr. Harris also won the long jump, clearing 19ft. 1in. and is in the final of the 100 yards. In addition he won third prize for throwing the cricket ball.

There was a close contest for throwing the cricket ball, the distances for the first three being 94 yards, 93 yards and 91 yards respectively.

In the final of the 220 yards Gnr. Williams won by inches from Bdr. Rogers.

Among the Indian contingent, Lal Khan, who won the Challenge Cup at the V.R.C. in 1924, by three successive victories, won the half mile in 5mins. 13.1.5secs. and the mile in 5mins. 2secs.

The events decided yesterday follow:—
Putting the Shot (Indians):—(1), Mehar Ali, 32ft. 4in.; (2), Rajah Khan, 32ft. 3in.; (3), Khuda Bux, 32ft. 1in.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—(1), Bdr. Brown, 94 yds.; (2), Gnr. Maddocks, 93 yds.; (3), Gnr. Harris, 91 yds.

Sack Race (Indians):—(1), Gul Jahan; (2), Sher Mohammed; (3), Gur. Zar.

Sack Race (British):—(1), Scott; (2), Pickering; (3), Sharman.

High Jump:—(1), Gnr. Harris, 5ft. 2in.; (2), Gnr. Lucock; (3), Gnr. Smith.

Long Jump (British):—(1), Gnr. Harris, 19ft. 1in.; (2), Gnr. Space, 17ft. 4in.; (3), Gnr. Lucock, 17ft. 1in.

Long Jump (Indians):—(1), Sher Khan; (2), Fakal Sher; (3), Saleh Mohammed. Winner cleared 17ft. 2in.

220 Yards Final (British):—(1), Gnr. Williams; (2), Bdr. Rogers; (3), Bdr. Brewer. Time: 24.1.5secs.

One Mile (Indians):—(1), Lal Khan; (2), Gulam Mohammed; (3), Abdul Gafar Khan. Time: 5mins. 2secs.

One Mile (open to R.A.):—(1), Gnr. Ratheell; (2), Gnr. Newman; (3), Gnr. Tracey. Time: 5mins. 17secs.

Putting the Shot (British):—(1), Gnr. Space, 94ft. 7in.; (2), Bdr. Stewart, 93ft. 7in.; (3), Bdr. Osgood, 92ft. 11in.

Half Mile (Indians):—(1), Lal Khan; (2), Abdul Gafar; (3), Fazal Khan. Time: 5mins. 13.1.5secs.

Boat Race (British crews of 6):—(1), Gnr. Rudd's crew.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

There are 24 events down for decision, to-day the first event starting at 9 a.m. This is the 100 yards (British) for which the following qualified yesterday:—Bdr. Brewer, Gnr. Lucock, Gnr. Harris, Gnr. Williams, Gnr. Read, Gnr. Broom, Lieut. Sugden, L/Bdr. Rogers.

For the Tug-of-War (Indians) the finalists are Pack Battery Sikhs and Pack Battery Mohammedans.

The British Tug-of-War teams in the final are the 12th and 25th Batteries.

For the final 200-yards (Indians), the following qualified: Lal Khan, Nur Mahomed, Gulam Mahomed, Haza Singh, Ali Mahomed, Abdul Gafar.

440 yards final (British):—Gnr. Doe, Gnr. Billet, Bdr. Dunn, Gnr. Maddocks, Gnr. Pickering, Gnr. Fincham.

The R.A. Officers are presenting a cup to the competitor, who is adjudged by the Committee to have done best at the sports.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Montague-Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers of the 1st Battalion The East Surrey Regiment, the regimental band will play at the U.S.R.C. ground this afternoon.

THE OFFICIALS.

The officials in charge of the sports are:—
President:—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Edmeades, D.S.O., B.A.

Vice-Presidents:—Major P. Rashleigh, D.S.O., B.A., 88th H. Bty. R.A. M.C. (B.C. Lt.-Col.) H. B. L. G. Gunn, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., 12th H. Bty. R.A., Major F. H. Scovell, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A., Major E. S. Halford, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A.

Judges:—Capt. G. Barrett, 25th H. Bty. R.A., Lieut. J. T. Biggs, 25th H. Bty. R.A., Lieut. H. H. Cottier, 25th H. Bty. R.A., Lieut. C. E. Feneley, 12th H. Bty. R.A., Lieut. H. C. Gould, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A., Sub-Major Piran Ditta, D.C.M., H.K.S. Brigade, R.A., Subadar Mangal Singh, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A.

Clerk of the Course:—Lieut. J. H. Smith, M.C., R.A., H.K.S. Brigade, R.A.

Starters:—Capt. E. S. G. Howard, M.C., R.A., Capt. N. C. Parkers, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A., Capt. C. J. F. Bensley, R.A., Subadar Piran, D.C.M., H.K.S. Brigade, R.A.

Stewards:—Mr. G. W. F. Broadhurst, R.A., H.Q. and D.E., R.A., R.S.M. A. C. Godwin, R.A., H.Q. and D.E., R.A., R.S.M. W. Brice, D.C.M., 25th H. Bty. R.A., B.Q.M.S. H. Hart-ridge, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A., L/Sgt. F. A. Sylvester, 25th H. Bty. R.A., Bombr. C. H. Fincham, 12th H. Bty. R.A.

Recorders:—Lieut. J. A. Chester, R.A., B.Q.M.S. H. H. Hartridge, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A., School Hav. Mahomed Shah, H.K.S. Brigade, R.A.

Time-keepers:—Capt. W. A. Fausset, R.A. and B.S.M. (IG.) A. S. Hollingdale, R.A.

TOO MANY PUTTERS! ONE QUITE SUFFICIENT.

THE REAL SECRET OF SUCCESS.

I am always suspicious of the golfer who carries two or more putters and who, when he fails with one, tries to find salvation in the other, writes the Golf Correspondent of the Evening Standard.

It is true that when one club proves dull and unresponsive, another may give inspiration. We saw this in the University match when Rex Hartley changed to his wooden putter after failing to get satisfactory results with another. But it is a fault of British golf that too many players rely on inspiration for their putting instead of making sure that their style and method are sound.

For some years George Duncan has had a couple of putters in his bag, and each on its day has produced excellent results. But all the time he has been conscious that when the ball has gone down with sweet regularity the success was not due so much to the club as to the fact that he was striking truly.

Last season he went to Hallowell and while he played the shots through the green as well as he could have hoped to do, his putting was of the "google" type. Afterwards he told me that before he left home he had thrown one of his putters in the corner of his shop.

"I made up my mind," he said, "that I would not be fooled with it any longer."

THE WAY OUT.

It is the unsound putter who resorts to more than one club. No player had ever greater difficulty in getting the ball into the hole than T. D. Armour, the Edinburgh player, who, since going to live in America, has become a professional.

I remember once travelling in the same carriage with him from St. Andrews and on the journey he turned out his bag and produced at least half a dozen putters.

"There isn't one of them any use," he said, and as we were crossing the Tay Bridge, he opened the carriage window and flung the lot into the river below.

It would be all to the good if other golfers who fit from one putter to the other discarded all but one and made up their minds that they would master it.

The best putters do not change their clubs. Whoever saw Edward Ray with two putters in his bag? He has carried an aluminium club for years, and he never thinks of using any other. It is the same with all first-class putters, Jack White, Charlie Jones, J. H. Taylor, Arnold Massy. They have one club and one only, and it never occurs to them to blame it when they are not as successful on the greens as they hoped to be.

BAFFLING FAULT.

How many putters has Harry Vardon had during the past 20 years? In his case, however, he has been driven to repeated changes in the hope that by some stroke of luck a new club would help to cure a physical or nerve fault which has been baffling. But any improvement which one has given has not been lasting. None has had the magic power to correct the fault of false striking, and Vardon has known that it could not have.

It is an unfortunate state of affairs that the British golfer, professional or amateur, rarely learns to putt in a methodical way. He has no common style to guide him. The one that is best is the one which results in the ball going into the hole in the fewest number of strokes.

It is almost impossible to point to two first-class players who adopt anything like the same method. Each seeks to find his own salvation, and, as I have said, relies mainly on the inspiration of the moment or the day.

This haphazard style of putting is in marked contrast to that adopted by the Americans. In the new golfing world carefully thought out principles have been laid down, and they are faithfully followed.

Thus, the left leg is thrown out and the weight put on it. The left elbow is pushed out, pointing along the line, and the club is taken back freely and smoothly.

THE REAL SECRET.

We see this in the case of Hagen, Barnes, Macdonald Smith, and many other notable players. It is as if they have with one mind come to the conclusion that this is the only safe way to putt, and they never depart from it. More important still is the fact that their example has been faithfully followed. You see the same style throughout American golf.

And if there is a departure from this style, it is more or less general. That is to say, there is another school, which of modern players is headed by Francis Ouimet. In this case a club with an exceptional long shaft is used, and it is held close to the top.

An upright stance is taken, and the club is swung in pendulum fashion from the shoulders, with the wrists playing no part in the stroke. That is to say, they are bent so acutely in the grip adopted that they cannot move any more.

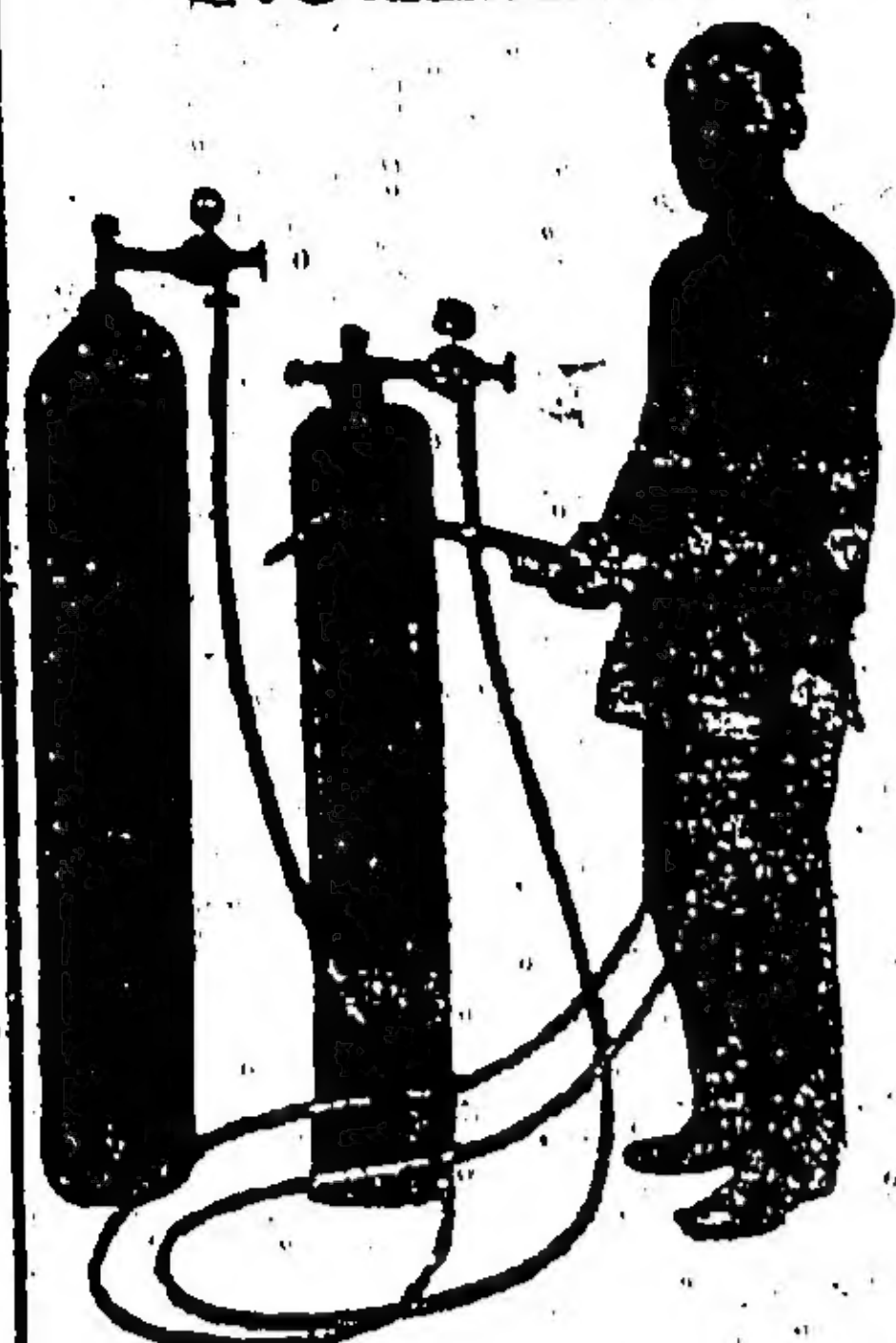
This style seems to be just as wonderfully effective as the other, and it is significant that in each the same guiding principles are observed. The body is not allowed to sway, and the left wrist is not permitted to turn. In a word, the Americans put to a method—and that is the real secret of their success.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

A depression is shown over Korea. The depression over Western China appears to have filled up. In a word, the local forecast:—East winds, light to moderate, fair at first, possibly some rain later.

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M/S. "Pera"	21st July	—

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From May 7th to 13th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		6 54	4 3	0 1	1 3
Satur.	8	5 51	4 0	11 39	1 8
		7 23	5 2	0 49	1 4
Sun.	9	6 59	4 0	0 53	1 1
		7 51	5 0	1 43	2 4
Mon.	10	8 13	6 0	1 37	1 6
		8 13	6 0	2 33	1 7
Tues.	11	8 46	6 4	2 33	2 1
		9 55	5 5	3 21	1 3
Wed.	12	9 15	6 7	3 4	2 4
		10 50	5 1	4 5	0 9
Thur.	13	9 45	6 9	2 34	2 7
		11 44	4 7	4 45	0 8

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, May 6th.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.92	29.92
Temperature	80	72
Humidity	78	95
Wind Direction	E	WSW
" Force	3	0
Weather	C	B
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 5th	80	72
Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th	68	60

CHINA AND THE WEST.

MR. ARCHIBALD ROSE ON CHINA'S
PROBLEMS.

Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., addressed
the conference of the National Union of
Students at Cambridge on the problems
of China and pointed out that the dis-
ruption in the country was the result of
a clash of two civilisations.

I welcome this opportunity of talking
to you about the China of to-day, he said
to the students, for you are young, and
there is a young spirit in the old body
of China which you may learn to under-
stand rather better than some of us who
have spent our lives in the China of yester-
day. I do not believe that China has
changed in any fundamental sense. It
remains the greatest agricultural country
in the world, the home of a fine, sturdy
stock, of a tough social fabric, and of an
age-long civilisation rooted in the very
life of the Chinese race. But there is a
new spirit in the air, a restlessness—per-
haps a Divine discontent. China has re-
presented for many centuries a civilisation
rather than a nation in the modern
sense, and its people may well be proud
of the fact. But there is something in
our modern outlook, emanating perhaps
from the material developments of our
modern life, which inevitably creates an
active political consciousness, and makes
people introspective and sensitive about
themselves and their relation to others.
The Chinese are of all peoples the least
self-conscious, but even they have not
escaped the self-consciousness of a great
deal of present suffering and trouble; but
they could hardly have escaped it now that
they are in close contact with the outer
world. And it would not have affected
them so widely and so deeply unless it
met some great need. They have been
through a long period of stagnation, po-
litical, social and material. Their life and
civilisation had become static and con-
ventionalised, and that was not a natural
or a healthy state for an essentially vital
people. And now, almost in the twink-
ling of an eye, a process of change and
development and growth has begun. We
and they are asking the same question—
whether it will lead them? I do not in-
tend to try and answer that question, for
I believe that Mr. Chen hopes to give
you some indication of the direction of
these new forces, and he is far more like-
ly to give you a satisfactory answer, for
he will speak from the Chinese point of
view—the only one worth considering in
this matter.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

It may help you, however, if I just
touch upon our own relations with
China, and especially with the China of
this new era. The British have been in
fairly close contact with the Chinese for
several centuries, and I have never met
an Englishman who has known the
Chinese well who has not conceived for
them a great regard, and a great respect.
They have a kindness and courtesy, a
common sense and a sense of humour, a
high standard of honour in business, and
an appreciation of friendship which
make them good companions and
good colleagues. So much for personal
relations. Our political relations have
not been quite so simple. With their
long tradition of exclusiveness the
Chinese were disposed to look askance at
the advent of foreign traders, who
brought new methods, new ideas, and
very soon—the bustling effectiveness of a
civilisation that had been a good deal
shaken up by the industrial revolution.
They were only too glad that the newly-
arrived foreign communities should be
isolated in a few little treaty ports along
the coast and on the banks of the great
Yangtze River. And that they should
lead their own lives under their own
system of law. A hundred years ago
Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow were
villages on the mud. Hongkong was a
barren rock. The energy, enterprise and
experience of the new arrivals, many of
whom were British, but among whom
were representatives of nearly every na-
tionality, have turned these villages into
some of the finest ports in the world.
And they have been greatly aided in their
task by the Chinese, to whom has fallen
the bulk of the wealth and prosperity
thus created, mainly from new produc-
tion and trade. And this brings me to
the very heart of the Chinese problem, so
far as that problem arises out of the con-
tact of East and West. Had the economic
and intellectual position of the West re-
mained what it was during the first cen-
tury after the establishment of definite
trade relations with China; had Europe
remained, as China has remained, un-
changed in essentials; had its culture not
been influenced by a rapidly-changing
technique—a technique which upset in its
turn the balance of power between classes
and industries, thus creating a complex
of new social and political and admini-
strative requirements—the Chinese prob-
lem in its present form would never have
arisen. But, behind the direct problem
created by the contact of races, a far vaster
problem—the contact of technique,
of one form of civilisation with another
—has emerged. And that is why it is
so difficult to find a solution for our com-
mon troubles. The problem of race con-
tact is really a simple one—for honesty,
fair dealing and respect for the rights
and feelings of others are qualities which
are sufficient to solve it. And those
qualities are not lacking either in the
Chinese or in their Western visitors.
But the Westerner in China has moved
with his times. He started as a trader,
the child of a settled static civilisation,
bringing to the East a few unchanging
products in exchange for China's silks
and tea and spices. He has become a
"culture-carrier"—the living embodi-
ment of a civilisation in a constant flux
of ideas and aspirations, which are not
yet fully co-ordinated and whose effects
on the civilisation from which they
spring is not yet clear even to the most
far-sighted and disinterested observer.
It is worth while to speculate for a
moment as to what would have happened

in China if the West had experienced its
economic revolution; but if the communis-
tation of its experiences to China had
been undertaken exclusively by Chinese—
we must assume that communication
through some channel was inevitable in
an awakened world.

THE CLASH OF CIVILISATIONS.

The special problem of race-contact
would not then have arisen. But that
vaster problem—the changing technique—
would have remained. The same clash
would have been manifested between the
younger and the older generation. The
same social problems, arising from the
same causes, would have emerged.
China would have had to face the same
economic oppositions of interest, the
same administrative readjustments, the
same aesthetic question, whether the
immortal arts and culture of a people
can survive the disruptive power of new
forces based on mechanical invention.
These problems would have arisen in
China, because they are problems not of
race but of those vast forces liberated by
invention and discovery and still beyond
the control of human foresight. We are
told that science has no boundaries—and
we can hardly dispute the truth of that
statement. But we do not always
realise that the advance of applied
science is both constructive and disruptive
in its effect. Scientific advances neces-
sarily involve hurried social readjust-
ment, violent administrative changes, in-
tellectual and moral ferment, and a per-
petual clash between the old and the new.
At the moment the West is blamed for
China's troubles, because the West has
changed to introduce this new knowledge,
the new wealth and the new discontents,
of forces that have been freely liberated
but which are still but loosely controlled.
The inevitable difficulties of transition in
China may have been intensified by the
fact that the communication of these new
forces was conducted through people of
other nationalities. But it is well to be
on one's guard when the whole issue is
described—and not always be disinter-
ested parties—as the result of a grasping
and aggressive Western Capitalism.

There are three things which I should
like to say in this connection. The first
is that the desire for gain was not born
into the world with modern mechanical
invention. The second, that the desire
for gain is not the monopoly of any
single race or continent. The third, and
most important, that it is easy to at-
tribute to others a clearness of vision and
consistency of purpose in a limitless de-
sire for gain—whatever it may cost to
suffering to others. One is tempted to
forget that those others stand to suffer
from much more common human limi-
tations—from short-sightedness, ignorance
and bewilderment. These are limitations
to which all men are prone, and from
which capitalists escape no more than
other people. You will all agree with me
in wishing that capitalists should realise
fully their responsibilities to labour,
whether that labour be of the East or the
West. And you will be glad to know
that your fellow-countrymen in China
have made a stand for a fuller knowledge
and understanding between capital and
labour. And that they have worked con-
sistently to make their factories, and
every industrial activity in which they
participate, factors in the constructive
—as distinct from the disruptive—forces of
the new civilisation. Capitalism, wisely
directed, has already done much to aid
the constructive side of the new forces
in China, and to direct them into chan-
nels of helpfulness. Its opportunities in
this direction are almost limitless. Rail-
ways and quick transport; time and
trouble-saving appliances; better and
ampler supplies of food and of all the
necessaries and comforts of life, educa-
tion and human companionship; these
can all be facilitated by the wise direc-
tion of capital, and thus ease the strain
of the new disruptive forces. I can as-
sure you that the Chinese have as full an
appreciation both of the material and the

non-material advantages of a generous
standard of life as any people in the
world.

One word more. The impact of new
forces in China has come not from Bag-
dad alone, but from the West—from
Europe and America and through Japan.
If every Englishman and every British
firm were to leave China to-morrow the
main elements of the China problem
would remain as they are to-day; for the
problem is not one of race, but of the
contact of cultures and ways of life, in
regard to which there is a fundamental
unity in all Western civilisation.

THE POLITICAL POSITION IN CHINA.

I shall not attempt to-day to give you
any detailed account of the present po-
litical position in China. Strange names
and events follow one another with
 kaleidoscopic bewildering. But they
are, after all, only phases in a great
process of change, a vast human and cul-
tural movement. The Chinese are trying
to build up a new form of government, a
new machinery of administration, a new
system of communications, a new
standard of life. They have found the
task one of enormous difficulty, for they
are dealing with a vast country and a
very numerous people. The struggle has
been marked by five years of incessant
civil strife, involving untold losses to the
people and to the national assets to
China. They will work out their own
salvation in their own good time. A
certain nucleus of credit and stability
and security has been maintained in the
International Administrations of the
Treaty Ports and the Customs Service,
during a period which would otherwise
have been one of general chaos. But it
would not be wise for the West to try and
impose its will. Nor would it be just
or neighbourly to refuse help if it should
be sought by China from those of us who
have already bought our experience in
the first stages of this new era of inven-
tion that has so transformed the world.

The Chinese have made up their mind
to play an active part in the world of
to-day, in its politics, its commerce, and
its industry, in its League of Nations,
its education and its life, and they have
a capacity and a personality which will
most certainly attract attention and
secure a fair proportion of leadership in
many of the world's activities. Chinese
influence in the world will count for a
great deal in the next generation. To
get in tune with that influence, with the
thought and aspirations and activities of
China, will be one of the great adven-
tures of a world which is embarking on
a new form of civilisation, full of pro-
mise, full of hope, full of problems, and
with a still uncharted course.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

DOES HE NEGLECT HIS WIFE?

QUESTION DEBATED BY WOMEN
IN NEW YORK.

American women are being charged
with neglecting their husbands because
of a greater interest in children. The
charge is made by the women themselves,
and has reached such a stage of dis-
cussion as to form the subject for public
argument. A spirited debate, by the
members of the Women's Legislative
League of New York was followed by a
tie vote concerning the merits of the
arguments put forth. Then, in true
feminine manner, the women voted
again, this time to give expression to
their own personal convictions, and by a
majority decision agreed that "most"
women do not neglect their husbands for
their children.

Nevertheless, this charge is in the air,
so to speak, says the New York corre-
spondent of the *Evening Standard*, and
there is abundant evidence to support
the accusation. The reason, however, is
not so easy to find. Many say the
American man is at fault because he
does not show sufficient interest in his
wife, and thus drives her to her children
for comfort and companionship. The
intense materialism of the American
man, his almost exclusive concentration
on his business affairs makes home life
for him scarcely more than an incident
in his life. He must find some place to
rest between one day's office hours and
the next and so he maintains a home.

There is a great deal of truth in this
charge. The American man has been
drifting away from his wife for many
years, and the culminating point has
now been reached. This is not to say
that he drifts towards other women any
more than do men in general in the
world. His increasing lack of interest
in his wife is due predominantly to his
specialisation in money-making. He uses
up so much energy in materialistic effort
at the office that his mind is largely a
blank to other attractions, and so his
mate at home has only a casual hold on
him, in so far as her feminine power is
concerned.

The American woman, despite her out-
ward coldness and assumed desire for
freedom, is discontented, and growing
hard in her character, because of the loss
of her power over her man. Her esthe-
ticism must find an outlet, however, and
it is taking the form of extravagant care
showered on her children. Especially is
this true where sons are concerned.
American daughters are allowed to go
on their way far more than are American
sons. The daughter, in most cases in
American life, is not the idol of the
maternal eye. The daughter becomes a
flapper without serious rebuke from her
mother.

But the son is in a different category.
The wife, denied aesthetic power over her
husband, tries to exert it over her male
offspring. So the American boy is
brought up with the idea that there is
a special sanctity about motherhood, and
he is forced in many cases to become in
effect a scapegoat, directed in all his
affairs by his mother, who is seeking
this means to find an outlet for her
aestheticism, which under more normal
conditions would find its natural channel
in closer companionship with her hus-
band.

The idea of a "pal" relationship be-
tween husband and wife, which is one
of the most beautiful elements in English
home life, scarcely can be said to exist
on a general scale in America. Its
failure marks one of the tragic facts in
American civilisation. The present in-
terest among women, however, in the
question of their neglect of their hus-
bands for their children suggests that a
reaction may now be in sight. But any
change that may evolve will have to be
determined by the women. There is no
likelihood of American men showing up
their quest for materialistic prosperity.
The office will continue to hold their pre-
dominant attention. So it will be neces-
sary for the women to find out for them-
selves how to secure a new aesthetic hold
over their husbands, while at the same
time not trying to check the development
of their utilitarian ability.

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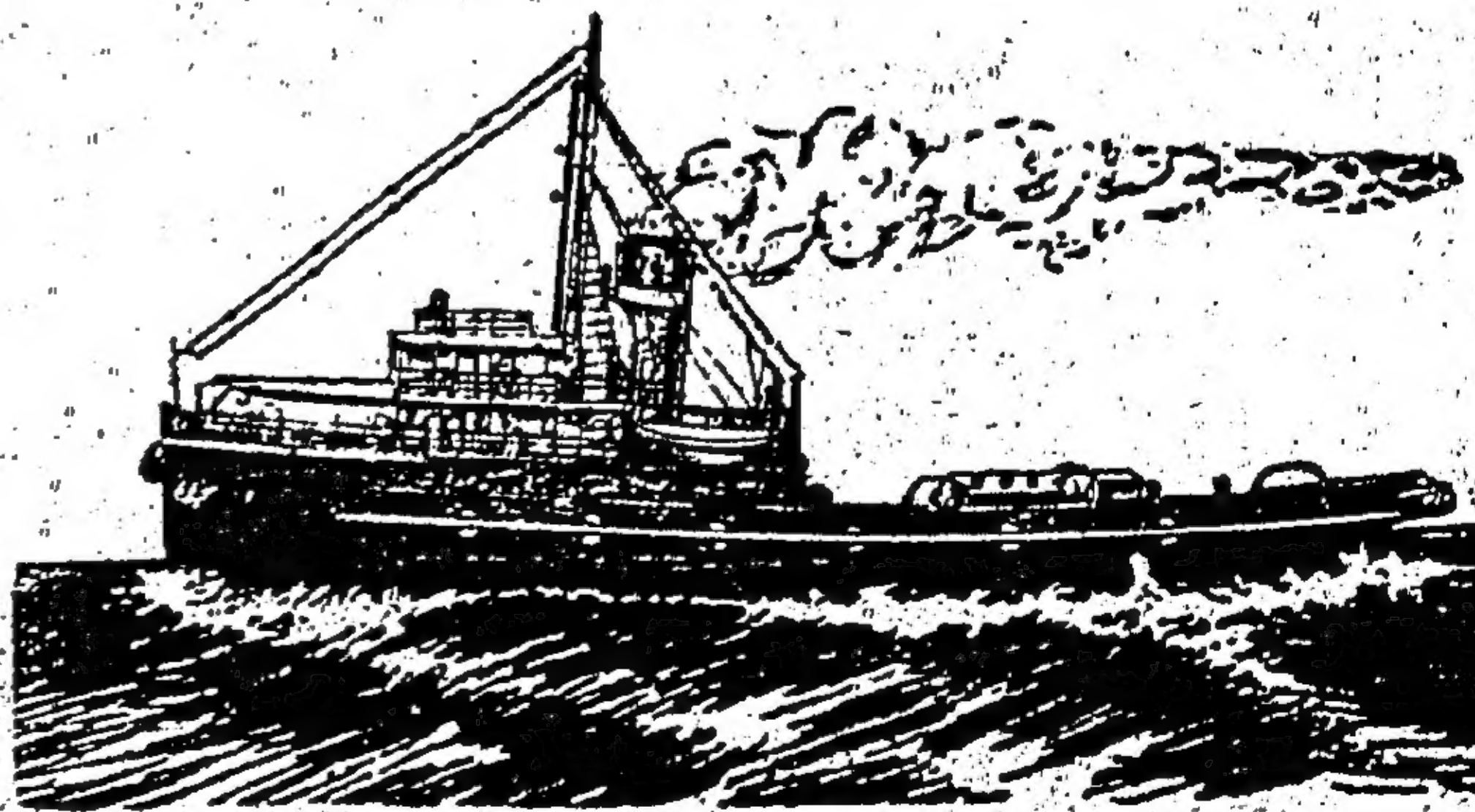
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"PERIM"	7,448	21st May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles, London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	3rd June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	8th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,123	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	10,902	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHEGAN"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,123	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.

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"KIDDERPORE"	5,284	21st May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"PADU"	1,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	19th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"RANPURA"	10,902	9th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHEGAN"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

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BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 6th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 8th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, ANTUNG & NEWCHOW	"LUCHOW"	On 9th May, Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th May, 8 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 11th May, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 13th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.

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STEAMER	Due Hongkong on or about	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th May	22nd May
CHANGTE	18th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August

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NEXT SAILINGS.

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M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong. Sails 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "STUMELI" ... From Hongkong. Sails 16th May.
 M.V. "VIMENALE" ... Sails 31st May.
 M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 30th June.

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FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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[17]

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 S.S. "ATREUS" ... Via Suez Canal ... 21st May.
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[21]

